SEQUEL

TO THE

Congress of the BEASTS:

OR, THE

NORTHERN ELECTION:

A DRAMA in Rehearfal near Mittaw in Courland, under the Inspection of the Author, a Russian Poet.

WHEREIN

The present secret VIEWS and POLITICKS of the Northern Powers, and their Allies, are so deduced, as to point out the real Source of the growing Ferment in that Part of Europe.

To which is presix'd,

A KEY to the Dramatis Persona,

And EXPLANATORY NOTES on the Text,

Lately published at BERLIN, in High Dutch.

Translated by T. N. and W. B. Fellows of the Royal Society.

Sint nobis animalia ad laudem virtutis Sapientiæque comparandam incitamenta.

The THIRD EDITION.

The Addition of a KEY and Notes to this Third Edition, rendering it necessary to transpose and even alter the Title of the Book, 'tis to be hoped the Alteration will give no Offence to the Purchasers of the former Editions, who shou'd have had these Lights, had they come sooner to Hand.

LONDON:

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FROM
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EVERT JANSEN WENDELL
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FACT AND AND THE

MALES.

Dramatis Bestiæ. A probable Key.

An OLD LION, England.

A Horse, H-

A Fox, King of France.

A Monkey, King of Prussia.

An OLD GOAT, King of Sweden.
An OTTER, King of Denmark.

A Young Lion, Ayoung mameless R--l Adventurer

A WESEL, Great Prince, Successor of Russia.

A BOAR, Prince Successor of Sweden.

ATALBOT, Count Saxe.

A Bull, Great Huntsman of Rrussia, of the meanest Birth, but a most par-

ticular Favourite.

A WOLF, Chancellor of Russia.

A BADGER, Chancellor of Sweden

A BADGER, Chancellor of Sweden.
A BOAR-CAT, D'Argenson, Minister of War in

A Mule, Some E- Minister of the First

Class.

A H—RAT, A Courlander, or any other Foreigner, a Pensioner of E—d.

FEMALES



FEMALES.

Dramatis Bestia.

A probable Key.

A BEAR, A TYGRESS, A LEOPARDESS,

A HIND, A Young Ewe,

An Old Cow,

Rouffe, of the

but a most par-

FEMALES

A powerful Princess in the North. The Empress Queen. Princess of Sweden, Sifter to the

King of Pruffia. A Maiden Princess of Prustia. A Polish Princess of the House of Ratzvil.

A supposed Governess to Two Boys, faid to be particularly cherish'd by a very great anmarried Princess.

Scene, A Wood in the Neighbourhood of Mittaw, in Cour-A H .- RAT, A Considered or an . bash To

eigner, a Penform of E-d.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

On the DRAMA, intitled,

A SEQUEL to the Congress of the Beasts, &c.

IS very perceptible that the Author of this extraordinary Performance intended to bring the World acquainted, as he feems to have been very well himfelf, with the real System of Politicks, and secret Views of the Northern Powers, and their Allies; that the Publick may not be amused with the strain'd, if not frivolous, Pretext set up by a certain Court for kindling War in that Part of Europe. How he has fucceeded will best be known; and to them only, who peruse his Scenes with Attention; for having fo divided, varied, and deverfified the Subject, perhaps the better to amuse his Reader, or more probably to cover himself from the Resentment of the Arrogant and Haughty, that unless his Acts be consider'd with some greater Degree of Reslection, than what is usually bestow'd on less interesting Drama's, the great present Importance of his Discoveries may not so readily be perceiv'd, as it were to be wish'd it was, at a Conjuncture so delicate and critical as the present. But to the Examination of the particular Scenes.

ACT I. SCENE. I.

THE Conversation in this First Scene, between the P. Successor, and Chancellor of Sweden, opens very naturally the principal Subject of the Piece, and brings a most important Secret to Light; on which, indeed, most of the Machinery of the Drama Hinges; and it may be said too of all the Politicks of a certain powerful Court, which appears more ardent in Support of the Freedom of a neighbouring Nation than they themselves seem to require it should. Why shou'd not the Great, be allow'd Liberty of private Conduct, as well as the Fair of inferior Rank? But, be that as it may, if this Writer's Infinuation be well founded, as 'tis now generally believ'd in the North, at least, to be, viz. That there are two Sons already had, no Matter on what Terms, or of what Birth, or Rank the Sire, the Whole Secret of the Conduct, of a certain embroiling Cabinet, for some Time past, may be most easily fathom'd;

it being very natural to raise a Son at the Expence of a Neshew. who feems but of small Expectation. Nor is another Hint, in this Scene, less natural on the Part of R-s, which might wish to kindle fuch a Flame in Sweden as might light back again the Nethere to a Succession, which he once refused, at the Expence of an Unkle, whose superior Talents and Virtues render him obnoxious, not only to the Court of Peter four , but that of L-n, also. And, here, in this First Scene, the Source of this Prejudice to that Gallant Prince, is very naturally accounted for (Page 4 and 5) where he Vows attempting the Recovery of the Territories torn from the Crown of Sweden, as well in this, as the late Reign. Is it then strange that Russia should openly, and England, that is, H-r, fecretly obstruct the Views of a Prince, likely to wrest Livonia, and Part of Findland, from the First; and Bremen, and Verden, from the Latter ? This Scene likewise elucidates another Motive, for an early Clog on the Flight of this Northern Eagle, so dreadful in the Eves of Russa, and Hanoverian Statesmen. For if our Author's Suggestion here, be as just as in other Points, his Prustian Majesty is defign'd to be wounded thro' the Sides of his Brother-in-Law. Even the Creft of France is to be lower'd by taking down the Prince Succeffor of Saveden. Are we, then, to Wonder at the present Inflaming, it may be faid, arbitrary, infulting Conduct of the greatest Northern Court, towards a Prince and Nation, from whom so much is apprehended, when once united at Home, and ftrengthen'd by the Alliance, of so rising a Prince as the King of Prussia; become obnoxious, if not terrible, to some of his Neighbours; only for his Superior Virtues and Addresses in the Art of Government?

SCENE II.

HE Dialogue, in this Scene, between the P. Successor, and the Royal Sifters, contains feveral Hints, no less judicious than new and artful. Among these, is that, where itis suggested, that England, in certain Hands, wou'd be a more natural Ally to Sweden than France; and that the three greatest Protestant Powers in Europe, England, Sweden, and Prussia, once well cemented, as 'tis suggested, in this Scene they might by an Intermarriage between the Princess of P-a, and a Prince whom every Reader is at Liberty to name, or paint, as he pleases; or, indeed, by astronger Tie, their mutual Interests, they would be powerful enough to keep the whole Continent in Peace, by restraining its Sovereigns within the Bounds of Justice and Moderation; and particularly France, whose Ambition fuch a Triple, Protestant-Alliance, might be able to Check, and probably would. In this Scene likewife, there feems great Delicacy in the Author's Method of weaning the Mind from any narrow religious Prejudice contracted by Education, by awaking his Royal Maiden from Error, by Jealoufy. And, here, let it be observ'd, that whether or no there was any real Intention as to either the Pruffian or Polish Match, for the Prince figur'd in this Scene, the ProbaAnd, I believe, it was never doubted, that P—a and Sweden wou'd, on Occasion, cherish and support the Interest of that Itenerent Youth, to be reveng'd of a certain Western Power, suppos'd to foment the rising Broils in the North. As well in this Scene, as in others that follow, a generous Contempt is shewn for the inhospitality of France, which the Poet very advoitly brings in Aid of Jealousy, to reconcile his Royal Heroine to One whom he supposes so necessary for preserving publick Tranquility; and, particularly, for humbling France.

ACT II. SCENE. I.

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IN the Beginning of the First Scene of this Second Act, we shall not only find the Secret Love-Scene suggested in the forgoing Act, confirm'd by him who is the principal Actor; but that very Actor, from the fecret Honours done him, betraying an Arrogancy natural to Upstarts in their Elivation. This Thought, particularly, in this Place, is not only just but refin'd. The Conversation, afterwards, between this Mushroom-Favourite, the Great Huntsman, and the Great Chancellor of R-a, further explores the Views of that Court, in Favour of the Fruits of fecret Love, to the Exclusion of the adopted Nephew, in so clear a Manner, that it is impossible, we think, any intelligent Reader can over-look them .-- This Scene concludes with One of the most refin'd, yet not improbable, Speculations that could be well imagined. We can't fay but the Author, who feems well acquainted in the Northern Courts, may have his Reasons for supposing the R——n Primier secretly in the Interest of the rightful Heir, from Inducements folely arising from a Warmth for his Country, and Love of Justice; but the Poet might very justly be allow'd to impute fuch a Defign to a Minister, who puts his Mistress on Measures so extraordinary, violent, and unprecedented, as, very probably, in their Consequences, will shake her Government and Power; which are thought not fo firmly establish'd, but that a fingle Domestick Convulsion might overturn both.

SCENE II.

HIS Second Scene opens with a Conversation between the R—n Primier, and an English Minister, which reveals partly, what is not in the least doubted at Berlin, or Stockholm, viz. That the Court of L—n has all along egg'd on that of R—a, in her Insults on Sweden, and has stipulated to support the War in Consequence of such Insults, with a copious Hand.—The Sneer in this Scene, on the present happier State of England, from the Effects of a controverted Title, and a Change of Systems, is peculiarly delicate and opportune.—This Scene ends with a Speculation A 2

curious enough, and well worth the Notice of such as would know the Arts by which an E-b Ministry acquire and maintain their Influence.

SCENE III.

O us, here in the North, who are well inform'd, nothing in this Third Scene appears new or mysterious; tho', I find, it has had quite another Fate in other Parts of Europe. The Infinuation that there has all along been a Secret, good Understanding, between the Court of L-n, and the present King of Sweden, is strongly painted in this Scene. Nor are the Touches, on the neutral Conduct which England should observe in these Northern Broils, and the Influence of H-r on her Councils, drawn less masterly. But there is fomething peculiarly fingular in the Poet's charging the old Lion here, with being of late grown a Tippler, as if the constant Conduct of England, fince the A-n, had been inconfiftent with cool Reflection. And prefently after this Sarcasm, the listening Primier of Sweden, is made to blab out a Secret concerning the sudden Death of Charles XII. which had always given Rife to Whispers, unfavourable to some very great Personages, as well living as dead. In this Scene, likewise we find, the Conduct of France towards the House of St-t, during the late Troubles in Britain, and, indeed, at all Times, very judiciously accounted for; and a very strong and ferious Observation made, that, tho' it be not the Interest of that Crown to give effectual Support, to the exiled Family, that it would thoroughly answer the Views and Interests of P-a and Sweden, to observe a contrary Conduct, in Case of a Rupture.—The Poet, in this Scene, draws a Parallel between the Impotency of the present K. of Sweden, the K. of Poland, and England, which must be defective, with Respect to the Latter; unless he means that English Counsels have no more Weight in England, fince the A-n, than the aforesaid Monarch's have in the Kingdoms, whose Pageant Thrones they fill.

ACT III. SCENE I.

HIS Scene, the most expressive that could possibly be invented of the true Interest, as well as present Situation of England; shews no less the Skill, than political Knowledge of the Poet-He very truly shews Trade to be the true Interest of that Island; and, that all her Wars should be for its Protection only; and solely by Sea, where her chief Strength lies.

SCENE II.

UR Author, in this Scene, would suggest the little Court paid to E—d, even by those whom she had, and does still support, at a vast Expence; and, that all the Homage, which is seemingly paid

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to her, is from her Connexion with H-r, to which B-n is become a Footstool. E-d, lower in the Scene, makes but an aukward Figure, as being bully'd and banter'd by her Pensioners: But, had not the Poet Reason for drawing her as he does, if it be true that she has been plunged into an excessive Debt to support Quarrels she had no Concern in?—This Scene concludes with a Soliloquy of E-d's well worthy of Attention, particularly, where she seems to condemn herself, for bearing with the Insults of those that had bully'd her into a vast Expence, by frighting her with the Pretender, as often as her Purse was to be open'd. Nor is the Self-examination, of the old Lion, concerning the Whelp, less delicate, or important, to all, who wish well to their Country.

SCENE III.

SCENE IV.

HIS whole Scene is a suppos'd Soliloquy of his P—

Majesty's, wherein his Fears, for secret Attempts, on the Life of some young Prince, and his Intentions in his Favour, are manifested: And the Touches upon the Religion of Princes in particular; and Biggotism in general, are singularly curious and worthy of the superior Genius supposed to have dropp'd them. Here, the Insinuation of the secret Connexion of the K. of S——

with H——

r is pursued.

SCENE V.

H IS Prussian Majesty, and the Chancellor of Sweden, open more clearly, in this long Scene, what had been but lightly touch'd on in the forgoing Scenes. And here, also, are the supposed Views, and obviating and defensive Measures of Prussia and Swedea deduced; among the Latter, of which, a close Friendship with the nameless Youth, seems to be the Principal, as his Success, as 'tis express'd here, would necessarily take off E - d from abetting the Enemies of Prussia. The Skill of the Poet, in assigning a less political Cause for the growing Amity of the Monarch towards that Youth, is not less delicate than judicious; it being certain that no Friendship can be permanent and sincere, that is not founded on a Sameness

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fameness of Sentiments. This, furely, Coments, when even Interest wont. But there is yet, if possible, more Skill and Beauty in the amiable Character, which his Prussian Majesty is undefignedly and naturally induced to draw of himself in this Scene. The Portraiture, indeed, of fo finish'd a Prince, as the King of Prussia, is a Talk of Difficulty; but if ever a Man unbends, and unmasques, 'tis when he unbostoms himself to One he thoroughly consides in ; And as the Author supposes the Confidence real and reciprocal. between the Monarch and the Minister, he may very justly deduce the Former as laying his Thoughts before him quite naked and unveil'd .- Notice is taken in this Scene, and, indeed, in others of this Work, of the constant Waste of the Wealth of E-d, in bribing, and corrupting, all that are susceptible of Corruption, all over the Continent. How far the genuine Interest of that Kingdom is concern'd in fuch a vast Expence, is best known to those who thus dole away the Treasure of their Country.—This Scene ends with a Sufpicion of the Primier's of Russia's Intentions, in Favour of the rightful Heir to the Empire, and a Refolution of seconding him underhand. But as the Scene Ends abruptly, on the Appearance of the C-a, and her Family, we are left to guess, whether the Resolution taken by his Prussian Majesty, to support the Schemes of the Primier, in Favour of the true Heir, sprung from the Effect of his Policy, or that of his Justice and Generosity to an injur'd Royal Youth; tho' the Proofs we have of that Prince's Virtues in general, might have justified the Author in imputing it folely to his Generosity.

ACT IV. SCENE I.

IN this Scene, we find his M. C. Majesty, and his Minister of War, repenting the ill Usage, not long since, shewn in France, towards a young Prince, invited thither, as 'tis thought, under the most folemn Promises and Engagements; and, 'tis curious enough to observe, how artfully the Poet works on the Fears of the grand Monarch and his Minister, by even a Look from the injured Youth. The rest of the Scene is made up of Resolutions, and Schemes, for distressing that Youth, dreading he should ever be in Plight to revenge the Treatment he met with.

SCENE II.

THE K. of France and his Minister, are introduced in this and the next Scene, as Witness of One of Love and Jealousy, between the Two Princesses already mention'd, as suppos'd to stand fairest in his P—n Majesty's Eye, for cementing the Tripple, Protessant Alliance, before spoke of, between him, the Prince of Sweden, and the Youth Maletreated by Lewis XV. But unless the Monarch be so introduced, that he may receive the Reward of his inhospitally,

as he does copiously from the Ladies, we don't see but he might have been absent here; but was it intended to expose more glaringly French Perfidy, as we believe it was, we must own the Thought to have been well chosen, and well expressed, and conducted. Besides, the Poet found his Account otherwife, by the King's Presence, that it furnish'd him with a specious Pretext of reconciling the jarring Ladies, which otherwife would be difficult, as Nature does not readily bend to Reason, or even to Interest, when heated by Love. Yet, in this Scene, we find Generofity have greater Weight than both, and very naturally; it being true, that a Mind really noble and generous, as we might suppose Princesses endow'd with, will fooner yield to Impulses arising from Generosity and Compassion, than any other. - The Ewe, or Princess Ratsvil, is made here to expose the Impotency of the K. of Poland, as King. But why the Poet represents him under the Character of the Ass, is hard to guess, unless it be, that he believ'd it his Interest, to join openly in the Confederacy against so great and incroaching a Power as the Czarina's.

SCENE IV.

ERE we find a manly Youth labouring under complicated Misfortunes, which, if his Mind answers the amiable Colouring bestow'd on it by the Poet, deserves more the Smiles of Fortune. But this Deity, being render'd blind by the same Fiction that created her, we are not to Wonder if she often makes an ill Choice of her The Picture drawn here, of this Youth's Mind, is delicate and endearing; nor is it the less affecting, that the Character comes from the Person himself, for the Reasons already given in the Instance of his Prussian Majesty. The only Doubt then to be solved, is, Whether the Portraiture be drawn to the Life; and, to this we Answer, That Fame speaks loudly in Favour of the Original. But they best can tell how truly she speaks, who know him best.—I cannot better conclude my Thoughts, on this well-wrought Scene, than in the Words of the Poet, where he makes his youhful Hero complain of Lewis XVth's being his fecret Enemy; faying, Reynard is my Foe, because he's sure I cannot be his Friend.

SCENE V.

If it be true, that Count Sane was always a Friend to the Claim of the exiled Family, to the B——b Crown, as we must suppose the Poet took it to be, nothing is more natural than the Openness, with which the young Lion and Talbot treat one another in this Scene; and the Cautions given the Former, as to his Conduct and Security. The Poet here treats the Election of Duke of Courland as a Farce, which to befure, it will be whenever it happens. And after he makes the Count open partly the Intentions of his Prussian Majesty, with Regard to the Youth he was conversing with, I don't remember to

to have seen a siner, nobler Panegyrick in so sew Words, than in the Similitude between the Sentiments of that glorious Monarch, and the Youth's, whose Interest, the Poet supposes, he will espouse.—A Transcription of it here, cannot but oblige a Reader of any Taste or Delicacy.—"Ah! My Lord, did you know the wide Com"pass of the Monkey's (his P—n Majesty's) Plan, you would be charm'd to find another Heart, like your own, that pants to restore the Golden Age of Plenty, Freedom, and general Hap"piness."—What Plan more glorious, or becoming great Minds? What Praise more delicate? Or, what Praise more meritoriously due? Yet this was the Prince, who, not long since, was proclaim'd mad and delirious, by a certain Court, that dreads his Neighbourhood, and Power, only because of his Virtues, which restect Dishonour on most of his Rank now existing.

AGT V. SCENE I, II, III.

HE Two first Scenes of this Act, need no Explanation to any Reader, the least Conversant with the modern Waste of E-h Treasure, in Bribes and Pensioners, not only at Home, but throughout the Continent; and in the Weight of Debts, and Taxes, under which E ____ d groans, in Confequence of the enormousness of her Out-goings for a Series of Years. The Poet has touch'd the first Part of this Confideration, skilfully and ludicrously, in the first Scene; and in the Second, the present State, as well as gloomy, future Prospects, of that Nation, are produced so pathetically, that it is plain, the Author, tho' a Russian, must have had a Feeling for that setting, once rising People. Nor does this Tenderness for England, appear less conspicuously, in an Expression, at the Close of this fecond Scene, which he puts into the Mouth of the M-r, whom the Lion (England) taxes with being the chief Instrument of the Waste of her Treasures, in Quarrels her Interest was wholly unconcern'd in. " How much farther, pray, do you fee, (who tax me with "Difregard for Posterity) or did you see, when you contracted the " Alliance, which has, and will render us all, Mules and Dromeda-" ries?" This, perhaps, may be an Rebuke to the Community in general, but no Excuse for an Individual that should promote impovershing or enslaving his Country, from the fordid Motives of acquiring Power or Riches.

Contract of the SCENE IV.

THIS long Scene ferves only to shew us, what I believe all Europe are convinced of, viz. that the Influence of H—n Counfels wholly directs the Conduct of E—d; and, that in Confequence, Foreigners pay her little or no Difference, while they are assiduous

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affiduous in their Court to the H-r Juncto, that is, the few H-ns in the Confidence of the and those En-b M-rs who are so happy as to be well with them. Tis true, E-d appears in this Scene in a pretty ridiculous Light, fnubb'd, fpur'd, and whip'd. But has not the Uniformity of her wrong Measures, with Regard to her own true Interest, fince the A-n, authorised the Poet to shew her even in a worse Light?—He makes her, however, on Occasion, retort smartly, and, pertinently on those who take Liberties with her; as where she tells the Czarina, and E. Queen (Page 59.) That Powers of their Religion, and Dispotism, are indeed, likely to prove very folid Props for Supporting the Religion and Liberty of a free Protestant People. - Again, (Page 63.) E-d under the Character of the Lion, is produced in an advantagious Light; where she hesitates in aiding towards the Recovery of two Cubs, secured by the Wolf, or Chancellor of R-a, for fear of committing an Injustice to One who had a better Right to the Crown than either the Mother or Sons .- This Scene finishes with a quite new Stroke of Politicks, pretty much in the prophetick Stile; which is, that the Czarina may probably drop her present Alliance with E___d, or, rather, H___r, and be reconciled to France. And, unless the Poet, whose Drama must have been wrote Nine Months at least, had foreseen that the Turk would make War on Russia as ioon as she should be engag'd with Sweden, and, that chiefly by French Influence; and, that on that Emergency, she must be oblig'd to beg the Mediation of France, I can't see any other probable Motive for supposing a Change in the C—a's Conduct towards I ____d, whom she Milks at present with so little Ceremony.

The subsequent two Scenes, which should be mark'd the 5th and 6th (but mis-printed the 2d and 3d) serve to elucidate what has been hinted at in former Scenes, relative to the Imbecility of the Heir Apparent of R—a; the supposed secret Views of his Aunt, in favour of Two more dear to her; and of the Chancellor's supposed Design, to bring about a Restoration of the elder Branch, and rightful Heir, to the R—n Empire, as the only Means for establishing the Tranquility, and Happiness of his Country.

SCENE VII.

THE Poet shines in no Part of the Work more than in this last Scene of the Fifth Act, where the Politicks, and Character of his Hero, his Prussian Majesty, are so variously, so finely, and so naturally exhibited. He blends likewise the Character of his second Favourite the young Lien, or nameles Youth, occasionally; and what is peculiar in this Writer, that his Characters, never so often

touch'd upon, are always so diversified, that they appear new to the Reader, who can't but remark the peculiar Delicacy of the succinct Portraiture drawn in this Scene (Page 70.) of the present Set of European Rulers, and Heirs Apparent.

ACT VI. SCENE I, and II.

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THE Two first Scenes of this Act serve to confirm us, that the Author supposed the King of P—a's Intentions towards the nameless Youth, to be fixt and certain; and, that he only waited for an Opportunity to promote the Interest of his Family. How better enlighten'd the Poet may have been than others, we cannot say; but from the natural Benevolence of that great Prince, we may suppose him a Friend to such exalted Merit in Distress, as Fame speaks the Nameless to be endow'd with.

is, that the Czorina may probably drop for prevent Allah which is $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{--}$, or, tather, \widehat{H}_{-} and be recognised to the Ard, and fess the Poet, whose Drailly in A N. A. S. whose Poets whose S. whose Drailly in A N. A. S. whose Mine Mine Sea at Jeas, I ad foreseen that the Fork which make where was on Rosson

THIS Scene opens with a View of the destructive Consequences of Ambition, than which nothing could be better imagin'd, for conveying an adequate Idea to his Reader, of the Spirit of the Courts of France and R—a. Here, we find a new and delicate Character of the Nameless, when any Thing new of One so often characteriz'd before, one would think to be almost impossible. But our Poet shines in that which most others fail; the Novelty of his Descriptions of Persons and Measures.

favour of 'I was more dear to her; and of the Chancelor's lappoint Defign, to bring about VRefige 40 at Ock der Branch, and Agree ful fleir, to the K-2 Empire as the only Means for elaborities

Apparent of R -- a; the supposed secret Views of his Ales, in

HERE we find the King of Prussia's Character, and his Politicks, thrown into a new and flattering Light; and the Dialogue, between him and the Nameless, throws a no less agreeable Lustre on the Character of the Latter, particularly, where (Page 83.) he is made to say, "That his honest Heart forbids an Interview, or "any Intercourse, with One so faithless and unhospitable (as Reynard)" what follows immediately after, That Resentments are not always to be long liv'd, as spoken by his P n Majesty, speaks the Policy of this consummate Statesman, versed in Affairs, while the Openness of the Nameless, less versed in State Arts. speaks the innate Virtue of his Mind, that scorns Deceit.

This Fourth Scene is far from being the least refin'd, or important, of the whole Piece. It conveys the clearest Idea of the Influence of a Minister, long in favour and uncontrol'd, even after he has been guilty of the groffest Crimes, and detected; and it informs no less, how liable Princes, particularly, the Weak, are to be imposed on, by those they cannide most in. The Excuse given here, by the Minister, for seizing the Cubs (or Boys) is delicate, and the most likely to be relish'd by a Mistress, jealous of her own Title; and, perhaps, of the Affection of her Subjects. We cannot, therefore, but reckon this among the many matterly Strokes with which this Work abounds. It affords a Leffon which almost all Princes stand in Need to learn. I know but of one Exception in Europe, by whom the Reader will easily guess, I mean the King of Prussia. The nameless Youth, so often and advantageously mention'd, in this Drama, promises, that he may be a Second.—Before I conclude my Observations, on this Scene, let me point out a Strain of Generosity in this Poet, uncommon, where One appears so profess'd an Enemy, as he does all along, to the Ca-a, and her late Measures, with Regard to Sweden; this iswhere he makes her Yield to the Reasons of her Minister, for not consenting to use her Power to diffress the nameless Youth, in Complifance to the earnest Splicitations of One of her Allies, to whom that Youth is no little Eye-fore.

SCENE V.

TE are now come to the last Scene of this Piece, which, tho' it be but short, and contains little more than may naturally be expected to come from a bad Man, that dreads the Refentment of One, far more virtuous than himself, whom he had offended and injured; yet it is wound up in such a Manner, as must necessarily attract the Attention of the Curious. The Reader will foon perceive, that I mean the latter Part of it, where the injured nameless Youth, is introduced, as passing by the Fox, and disdaining to upbraid, or hold any Parly with Louis XV. who had deceiv'd and abus'd him, but sternly looks on him with scorn and contempt. - This Thought, tho' borrowed from the most correct Poet of the Ancients, seems to loose nothing of its Beauty, by the Personages, and the Manner in which it is introduced. -- Nor let the Generofity of the Poet be unheeded, who, in this Scene, raises the Character of the Cz-a, obviously no Favourite of his, by her Resolution not to comply with those Allies, that should expect she would use her Authority "to thwart the errant Youth in his Defigns, and force him from " the Northern Climes."—A Refolution worthy of a great Mind, and becoming this Princess more particularly, that had herself tasted of the Bitterness of Restraint and Persecution.

I have now made good the Promise exacted from me by a few Friends, who insisted I should publish my Thoughts on a Drama, which surnished this Hemisphere with much Speculation and Satisfaction. How I have answer'd the Opinion they entertain'd of my Talents, for such a Task, I leave them and the Publick to judge; with this Intreaty, however, that they indulge me with the same Libery they shall be pleased to take with me, in censuring any of my Observations: They must build on Conjecture, so did I. How severe, therefore, would it be for one Man to condemn another for thinking differently from him? I build on this Basis, and hope no Courtier, or M——I Sycophant, will owe me Spight for walking by the Clue of my Reason, the only Guide weak Mortals have to waddle thro' this thorny World.

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The Northern Fray;

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ACT I. SCENE I.

A Den at the Foot of a Craggy Mountain, in a Wood.

Enter a Boar, and a Badger, coming forth from the Den.

Boar. Shir barevon

Y dear Badger, my bosom Friend!
How shall I retaliate?

Badg. By sparing the Confusion

of your Servant at present; and hereaster, by having no Interest separate from that of those o'er whom you have been elected to rule.— My Lord, as much an Enemy as I am to the Incroachments of an ar-

B rogant,

rogant, ambitious, unciviliz'd Neighbour, and to the Perfidy of one more distant, I had not wrought so unweariedly in your Cause, but with a View to the suture Freedom and Grandeur of my native Soil.

Boar. Is it not mine also, on the fure

Side?

Badg. It is, my Lord; and therefore have we chosen you above all the Youth of the Forest, fince your young Kinsman, of the elder Branch, had o'er-look'd our Choice. For, my Lord, fetting by hereditary Right, which I neither appung nor defend, Proximity of Blood is ever attended with Conveniency. Many Competitors for a Possession, draw after them too many Calamities for a wife Individual to wish to be curs'd with any-See what Inconveniences attend the doubtful Cause of Competition in a Western Forest; see what Misery the controverted Claim has brought on its Inhabitants; fee what Regulations, and what weighty Burdens they are oppress'd with in Support of a controverted Title.

Boar. No such Mischies can attend your Choice of me: When the present aged Ruler drops, the Helm devolves on me without

a Competitor.

Badg. So it ought; if Justice had been the Guide of Beasts. But alas! like persidious Man, the Inhabitants of the Forest know, or own no Law but that of Conveniency. niency. Ah, Prince! swerve not, when you come to govern, like lawless Man, from the Laws and Dictates of Reason and Justice. Be just to your Word; nor let Interest or Conveniency attract you from the Path of Honour. Your young Kinsman resign'd to you for a wider, tho' not a fairer Lawn; yet now wou'd he rescind his own Act, and

o'ertake the Time elapsed.

Boar. O'er persuaded by the ambitious Bear, who dreads my Reign. And well she may, since no Art nor Force shall be wanting to thwart her Designs. What! shall I, unmov'd, see a spurious Brood set o're my Kinsman's Head; shall I, that am sprung from sovereign Blood, sit down tamely and see the most solemn Acts of Empire rescinded; shall I, by an unpardonable Indolence, countenance the Debasement of Royalty? If she must take Enjoyment, let it be according to the Laws of the Forest. My dear Badger, could you suspect so great Depravity in one of so exalted a Rank?

Badg. Is she not a Female?

Boar. So is my Consort, the Leopardess; yet does she always walk in Honour's Path?

Badg. Thanks to her Education. Nature is the same in all, but corrigible; and they are happiest that meet with Correction. The Bear was taught no Law but that of wild Nature, nor are we to wonder that she observes no other. But your fair Con-

fort met with early Correction from a careful Dam, who form'd her to Wisdom and to Virtue.

Boar. The Dam might have form'd her to Virtue, but to her Brother she stands indebted for the Share of Wisdom she posses—Ah, my Friend! how happy am I in the Alliance of so consummate a Politician!

Badg. Happy indeed; and the more so at present, that without his Aid your Prospect of Dominion would be variable, if not

uncertain.

Boar. How, my Friend! As much my Enemy as the Bear is, as much as she dreads my Neighbourhood and Power, when the aged Goat shall fink into the Grave, I did not think she meant to strip me of that Right which Election gives me.

Badg. Alas, My Lord! You see not the Depth of the Plan adopted by the Bear, and her more crafty Consederates, who secretly seek your Fall, the better to take down your Brother-in-Law the Monkey, and your

common Friend, the Fox.

Boar. Yes, my faithful Counsellor, I can now discern the Tendency of the vast iniquitous Project—but, dear Badger, are not all the Projects of Ambition iniquitous? Well, if it please Heaven to vest me with supreme Power, Ambitioh ne'er shall warp me to Injustice.—If, by the Aid of Confederates, I seek to recover those Lawns and Cliffs that had

had been torn from our Forest, Ambition cannot be said to have any Share in the glorious Strife. Oh, my Friend! shall I so far stain the Blood descended to me from the boasted Heroes of the North, my shining material Foresathers, as not to attempt recovering what had been wrested from them?

Badg. Nay, what had been lately forced from us.—Oh! never, my Lord, fit idle, like our present Shadow of a Ruler, but seize an Opportunity to extend your Dominions to their ancient Bounds.

Boar. Was but this decrepit Goat gather'd to his Fathers—yet forbid it Heaven, that I shou'd wish or precipitate his End! But if he would abdicate—

Badg. Take heed, my Lord, in what Sense you speak that Word.

Boar. I know no Meaning it has but one, and that so self-evident as not to admit of a Distinction.

Badg. Had you been read in the Annals of the last Age, you wou'd have known that Abdication has a double Meaning.—But see your fair Consort, with her young beauteous Sister, the fair Hind, come this Way. I'll retire to meditate on those weighty Cares that fall to my Lot.

[Exit.

end them norm from our Focett, Ambition cannot be said, II be N E N S in the glo-

Enter the Leopardess, and the Hind.

Boar. Welcome, my Dear; have you fucceeded; have you disposed your great Bro-

ther to our Defigns?

Leop. My Brother, ever attentive to the Interest of his Family, makes yours a common Cause, and embarks in it with all his Force. He'll be here anon to unfold to you the Purpose of his deep Designs.

Boar. But have you won him to our Scheme for taking down the rampant Horse, and for muzzling the old Lion? How say you, fair Sister, do you hold your Purpose?

Hind. You know, Brother, that we Maidens of Condition have no Will or Purpose, but what's directed by wiser Council.—
The Person and Endowments of the young Lion might tempt the haughtiest Maid; but I consess there are Objections that stand in the Way with me.—I cou'd wish he had a fix'd Abode, cou'd settle a Dower, and had worship'd as I do.

Boar. He bids fair for a Residence, and for endowing a Consort by your Alliance; and, as for Worship, my dear Sister, reckon with me, that your Suitor, like most Youth of the Age, is no Bigot to any particular Worship——'Tis well if he thinks any Wor-

ship

thip necessary; nor wou'd he be less welcome, where your Alliance might probably introduce him, if he did not .- How comes it, that you bend to Priest-Craft more than your Sister here, or your great Brother, who, fuiting his religious Worship to his Interest, is ever ready to change or alter that by this. In Days of yore religious Distinctions were Cloaks to Ambition, and enthusiaftic Gudgeons were drawn in to co-operate in the iniquitous Views of crafty Politicians; but in this more enlighten'd Age the Cobweb Veil is feen thro' and Interest is the only Object that attracts the public Attention. Saw you not lately how your Suitor's Cause had been abandon'd by the Fox, when he might fecure Success; and yet the Fox, and young Lion worship'd alike in Appearance.

Hind. Ah! Name not that hateful Object—Such dishonourable Treatment under his own Roos! Such a Breach of Hospitality—fough 'pon him! Never more shall I rank your favourite Reynard among the Great and Polite: And so much I detest him, that if any Thing cou'd tempt me to yield to the Whelp's Solicitation, it wou'd be that my Alliance might enable the injured Youth to be reveng'd on his unhospitable Host.

Boar. Generous Creature! I love you for the Nobleness of your Sentiments. I detest the Baseness of Reynard as much as you can; but at present his Alliance is too neces-

fary for me to look cool upon him.

Leop. Necessary! Yes, he is a necessary Ally; but are you not fo to him? Twice has the Bear, by succouring Reynard's Enemies, forc'd him to a Peace; and how fo well can he return the Favour, or prevent her thwarting his future Views, as by aiding my Brother and you to pare her Nails in the approaching Conflict? --- My dear Sifter, fecond our Views on the Bear, and even on the Fox. We wou'd pull them both down, that the first might no more be able to give the Law here in the North, nor the other have Power to dictate in the South. The Bear, you know, wou'd oppose your Brother's Elevation and mine, tho' the Act of his Succession was ratified by general Confent; and cou'd she succed, our dear Brother, the Monkey, wou'd foon become the Victim of the haughty Tigres's Resentment; for this Latter and the Bear are link'd in a Confederacy against our House.

Hind. I can perceive, Sifter, how my matching with the Whelp might put him in plight to deprive your Enemy, the Bear, of Succours from the Lion and Horse, but cannot see how it cou'd tend to the Wean of Reynard's Power; or if it did, why you and your Consort shou'd wish ill to an ancient

Ally of his maternal House.

Leop. My Dear, you have not made Politics and History your Studies as I have fince I am married, or you might have known, that above all the Inhabitants of the Forest, Reynard is the most attach'd to Self-interest. He was the Ally of my Husband's maternal House, but so long and often as it was his Interest so to be; and even then he was scanty in Performance tho' exuberant in fair Promises. In short, as I am by Nature an Enemy to Ambition and Perfidy, I cou'd wish the Fox humbled, and wou'd exchange his Alliance for the Whelp's, as the most natural and useful.

Boar. The Whelp, in the Plenitude of Power, your Brother, and myself.

Hind. You three would rule the Forest,

ha, ha!

Boar. No, Sister; we wou'd not covet to rule the Forest; but wou'd prevent others to dictate there: And so well does Reynard know and see his own Interest, that he will ever prevent the triple Alliance is he can. But spight of him, your Match may produce the eligible Effect.

Hind. But why might not this teeming Scheme be brought to bear without me? Can no other Cement be found? There is the young fleecy Ewe, she is fair and beauteous, has large Possessions, and has Blood equal to any; nay the Whelp's Veins and hers are fill'd from the same Source on the surer Side:

Not that I have any Objection, if my Brother pleases; but hitherto he has not been explicit on the Point.

Boar, His Politics are refin'd; perhaps he judges it might be thought too open an Attempt to extend his own Power, if he shou'd

match you with the Whelp.

Leop. He might think too, to leffen his Interest with those of his own Worship, shou'd he ally with a Family exiled heretofore for a Difference of Opinion, - Ah! when will Beafts grow wife and wear off the Edge of weak Prejudice?—Our Dam imbibed the religious Weakness in her early Youth, and spite of her good Sense, still retains the Le-This falle Prejudice, and her Tenderness for a Brother, tho' he might not have deserv'd greatly at her Hands, obstruct your matching with the generous Whelp. Our Brother yields to that maternal Power she has over him; but, Sifter, if you warmly join, we shall win him to our Purpose, and you'll become the Envy and Pride of all the Forest.—Oh! did you see the glorious Youth with my Eyes .-

Hind. I shou'd run into his Embraces—ha, ha!—Ah, Sister! how Interest more than Love ingrosses some female Hearts!—

Boar. And some again are ingross'd more by Love—See yon' youthful Pair that bend toward the Thicket, and say if they are not guided by Love alone.

Hind.

Hind. How close in Discourse. How attentive is the yielding Ewe to all he says; how she catches his Looks—and how passionate are his—Perdition seize the Cou-

ple! (Afide.)

Leop. Poor Phing! tho' she is jealous to my Wish, I can't see this Tumult in her Breast without Concern. (Aside to the Boar) My dear Sister, hide not from us that the superior masculine Charms of the Whelp's Body and Mind have won your Heart, nor that the seeing him in Parly with the woollen Ewe, has bred that Confusion we see. Repine not at the placing your Heart on so a-miable an Object, but rather pride yourself on being vanquish'd by——

Hind. Whom? Ah, my dearest Sister! how am I sure that the Ewe and he are not

already join'd in Wedlock's Bands?

Leop. Fear it not, fince without our Brother's Consent, he cou'd not, to Judgment, answer the taking such a Step: Besides he has not been long enough in this Forest to

have wound up so thorny an Affair.

Hind. Ah, Sister! Are they not turn'd this Way? Too sure they are, and come forward. He shall not see the Spoil his Fame has made, before we win my Brother and Dam to our Suit, nor shall my Rival's Joy increase by observing my Perplexity.—Ah, Love! how soothing are thy Pains!

[Exeunt.]

ACT II.

SCENE I.

A Rivulet issuing from a Spring o'er shaded with Trees.

Enter a Bull, followed by a Wolf.

Bull. He is not here; yet ought he to have known his Duty better—If I am not to be his Master, am the Consort of his Mistress, and Father of his future Master—But he is here.—To my Embrace; thou best Counfellor and Favourite of the greatest and gratefullest She of the Forest.

Enter a Wolf, embrac'd by the Bull.

How speeds your Scheme? But why shou'd I doubt Success in such able Hands?——

Wolf. In such friendly Hands, you might fay—Were any Ability equal to my Since-rity—

Bull. I doubt neither, nor does my Confort. Convinc'd of your Zeal and Affection, the trusts to your Conduct for elevating her eldest Cub, by me, to the Summit of Power and Dignity.

Wolf. Such is my Purpose; tho' your Obfcurity stands not a little in our Way to Success.

Bull. Bull. I believe it; but your teeming Brain—Wolf. Shall work your Ruin, if it fail me not. (Afide.) All my Art, and little enough too, shall be employ'd to cover the Blot attending your Offspring's Birth, and to render it specious to the vulgar Herd.

Bull. There hing all my Hopes. Do, faithful Wolf, allure the heedless Herd to our Purpose; for shou'd they take the Bit in the Teeth, the Debasement of her Choice of me, and our pristine lawless Love, might become the Topics of chattering Fame, to the Undoing your Scheme.

Wolf. Fear it not; I'll take Care that they have no Time for Thought or deep Reflection. By Shews and Pastimes I'll divert the

public Attention from Observation.

Bull. Thou Cream of Politicians! let me hold thee to my Heart. (Embraces.) I'll straight to the Bear to chear her with the Prospect of thy Success.—The Mule stoops to stay his Thirst in the Ford below, I'll leave thee to mould him to our Designs. His Master, in the double Capacity of Lion and Horse, can best promote our Scheme, and the Servant, if he cannot win his Lord to our Purpose, can urge him to it by Intimidation.

Wolf. Enough, enough; I know my Cue, and shall practice all Address in the Service of my august Lady, to whom, I pray, you give my Duty. (Exit Wolf.) So; this Fool's

in the Noofe, as well as his weaker Confort, who had the Judgment however to diftinguish a Bull from feebler Beasts.—The Mule advances this Way—He comes to fift me; but his Errand is sleeveless. To unfold the glorious Scheme of righting the injured, to one, who riots in Power, by fupporting a Plan of a different Complexion, would be Weakness .- No; the big Secret shall be buried in this faithful Breast; nor shall it take Wind till the deep-laid Train take Fire and blaze. Oh! how exquifite the honest Pleasure of punishing the Guilty, protecting Innocence, and rewarding Merit. How meritorious to bring back the troubl'd Stream of Power to its just and native Clearness! 'Till this be done, no Peace or Concord, or Halcyon Days, can be look'd for in our Forest, where all our late Convulsions were owing to the Fountain's Foulness. But the C-d-p-d Mule is here.

SCENE II.

Enter the Mule, a Roll of Parchment in his Mouth.

Mule. Here, Brother Wolf, is the Project of the Alliance, between your Mistress, the Bear, my Master, the Lion, the Tigress, and the Otter, for removing the Boar, and substituting

substituting in his room the Wesel. The Confederacy is powerful, and must succeed, if you have no View, as I believe you have not, but to the Elevation of the immediate Line of the Bear by the Bull.

Wolf. Alas, Sir, what other View cou'd I have, that own my all to the Favour of

her I ferve?

Mule. I did not know but you might be one of those that have over tender Hearts and squeamish Consciences. You might yearn after the immur'd Cub, and wish the return of ancient Days, as vainly believing the Fo-

rest happiest under him.

Wolf. Have I not the Example of your Western Forest for my Guide? There, I can behold the full Blessings of expunging the old and embracing a modern System. See I not, that you all bask in Peace and Plenty, have no Competitors nor Quarrels either foreign or domestic; that you are all free, unburden'd, and unharrass'd.—

Mule. Hold there, my Friend; but I know thee fincere by Nature, or I should suspect thee inclined to Rallery, when you urge our being free, unburden'd, and unharrass'd. I can't say, that our Circumstances come up altogether to your Portraiture; but what signifies Wealth, Ease or Freedom in Competition with those Blessings we enjoy of worshiping as we please, and being under

the

the Guidance and Protection of the so noble a Creature as the Horse?

Wolf. A noble Creature indeed, that props up your old Lord, the Lion, become, I sup-

pose, weak and decrepid by Age.

Mule. I can't say that the old Lion is either weak or decrepid; but it is become a late Maxim among us to lay him by, unless where it be of Necessity that he should appear in Support of our Prancer's Schemes and Interests.—Why, how do you think I became Chief in the Management of my Master's Affairs, but by making the Lion stoop to any Drudgery the Horse thought proper to honour him with, and by sacrificing, on all Occasions, the Interest of the former to that of the Latter?

Wolf. Why, Brother Mule, thou art the very Quintessence of Policy and Address.

Mule. As for Address, I can't brag much of my Progress in the polite Art of carrying my Point by captivating the Heart; but if I can't footh, I can intimidate; and this last Remedy is infallible. It never fails; but I use it as seldom as possible, for you know that holding up the Switch continually may enrage the tamest Beast to an Exertion of his Strength.—Odds so! my Master and the Goat advance this Way. Let us retire to digest our Plan for carrying the Election in favour of your Friend.

[Exeunt.

SCENE III.

Enter a pamper'd Horse, and an old feeble Goat.

Horse. You sham it well, Brother; but I hope 'tis not fo bad with you, as you wou'd persuade the Public. Age gave the Colour, and it was my Advice, as it wou'd be the common Interest of our Allies, that your Sand shou'd appear hourly drawing to an End-Yet your ill-forted Wedlock broke in upon our Scheme. Why did vou not rather as I do, fatiate without Restraint? But come, all will do well, I hope; for I have fet my Mule to work, and tho' his Head-piece be none of the clearest, he seldom fails of carrying his Point. I have fent him to secure the Wolf to the common Cause, and to wean the Badger from the Interest of the Boar. He took with him wherewith to bribe the whole Forest.

Goat. And the Whole he may better corrupt than the Badger, who is steddy as Day in his Friendship, and his Schemes. He dreads the growing Power of the Bear, which, one Day, threatens the Peace of his native Forest; and indeed, my good Brother, I don't see that any of the neighbouring Forests can hereaster be free, if the Bear be permitted to palm her dubious Brood to

the Prejudice of the Wesel, whom she had adopted as early as her coming to Power.

Horse. The future Influence of the Bear, in these Northern Forests, is distant; but the Danger from the Boar's succeeding you, is immediate; therefore the nearer Risque is to be first avoided. I wou'd not willingly loose those Lawns which my Sire had added to the scanty Possessions of our House; yet shou'd the Boar bear Sway, on your Decease, he wou'd attempt the Recovery of them.

Goat. His Confort has a copious Mind, and wou'd not fail egging him to big De-

figns.

Horse. She is come of a Race, tho' near to me in Blood, that pleases me not.—
Her Brother tow'rs it too high in my Neighbourhood, and wou'd be the first there might he have his Will. But I'll take him down without seeming to do it, or even to wish it.

Goat. Surely, my Brother, you are become a Mirrour in Politics fince your nestling in the Lion's Hovel?—How stands the old lordly Beast inclin'd, as to this Election, and the Brangles of these northern Forests. Neither, you know, can affect him in his genuine Interest.—

Horse. Genuine Interest! Dost think, that I allow him to meditate on that?——See, where he comes tottering in the Path.

Goat.

Goat. He seems to reel, yet his Feeble-

ness can't be the Effect of Age.

Horse. Ha, ha!—Age!— No, but of Liquor.—He naturally loves it; and I ply him with the strongest early and late, that he may have no cool Intervals for Resection. How else do you think I cou'd have manag'd and moulded a Beast of his Strength and Vigour to my Will? Had he the Use of cool Reason, wou'd he have been led into those expensive Quarrels that have well nigh broke his Back?

Goat. Are you not afraid that he may, one time or other, recover his Senses, and throw off the Yoke?—Fame speaks loudly in favour of a certain young Lion, who 'tis whisper'd, is lately come to this northern Clime.

Horse. Pshaw, pshaw! that errant Whelp may ramble for his Pleasure, or to puzzle me,—I care not that—for him; nor for the Monkey, who would, in his Turn, play him upon my Fears, as Reynard did not long

ago.

Goat. Be not too secure, my Friend and Brother,—You may not always be able to lull the old Lion to sleep; nor can you Answer, that the Prowess and Virtues of this Whelp, may not waken him to Tenderness and Remorse: Besides, as slight as you make of the Monkey's espousing the young Rambler's Interest, I wou'd not answer, but when-

ever he embraces it, he will prove more fincere than the Fox has been in times past. For, need I tell you, my Politician, that Interest, among the Great and Cunning, is the only and furest Band of Friendship. Reynard's Bufiness to alarm you with the Whelp, but not his Interest to have your Heels tript up for Good. But if you weigh Things at present in Reason's Scale, you'll find it the Monkey's Interest to act another Part. What gives you Lustre or Weight in these northern Forests, but your close Connexion with the old Lion? Is it not this alone that enables you to eclipse the Monkey in these Regions? Is it not this Connexion likewise that emboldens the Bear and Tigress, secure of your Alliance, the First to push at unhinging the Boar, elected to my Forest, and the Latter at dispossessing the Monkey of that fair Pasture Ground, which he had forced from her in her Necessities? -What wou'd you fay, shou'd Pug match his Sifter, the fair Hind, to this errant Youth?

Horse. I shou'd think him as great a Fool as he is a K—e, if he shou'd ally with a

Beggar.

Goat. Then you don't think that he might

become rich by the Alliance?

Horse. No; and if I did, I am sure he can never attain to that Honour—My Sister is a sure Spoke in his Wheel.

Goat.

Goat. I won't answer that she will always be able to stem the Current of Interest, which shou'd induce her to co-operate with her Son for the Protection and Aggrandizement of her own immediate Family; but shou'd she be partial to your Interest, or sway'd by her Favourites, whom you may have gain'd by Means surnish'd you by the old Lion; shou'd this be the Case, yet has the Monkey the Discernment to seek another Bride for the Whelp, in these Parts, which may better answer his Purpose.

Horse. They talk indeed of a young fleecy Ewe in this Neighbourhood; but I'll put a timely Stop to his Carreer there.—She is subject to our Brother, the As; and he

shall forbid the Banns.

Goat. Alas! my Brother, you measure not the Ass's Power by Reason's Rule, or you wou'd have known, that he has as little where the white Ewe refides, as I have in the Forest of my Residence, or as you permit the Lion to have in his. - We are all three Cyphers, girded round with royal Trappings, but without any other Influence than that arifing from Art and Address. Even with these, and with all your glittering Arguments, fee you not that I was not able, tho' back'd by the Bear and Tigress, to stay the Torrent of the Badger's rifing in the Favour of the Public to mar our best Purposes. That Quadrupede, that bold, that crafty Badger.

Badger, will cross all your Designs, if not

timely taken off.

Horse. By Gifts-He shall have his Fill .-Badger. (Who had been listening from bebehind a Rock.) Yes, if he might direct, I shou'd have my Fill, as my great Lord had fome Years fince, of Lead or Steel. Oh! let me not die before I see the meditated Death of that Pearl of Beafts reveng'd! And as for thee, my pamper'd Palfry, all thy boasted Efforts to win me to thy Cause, nor all the bribing Arts of thy practis'd Mule, shall warp me from my Duty to my native Forest, nor from my Duty and Love to the Boar, elected to succeed the Goat, as being nearest in Blood to our Sovereignty, next the Wesel, who had unwisely surrender'd our Choice, for an Adoption already repented

Horse. Fear not my aged Brother, and

faithful Friend-

Goat. Such have I been; and fuch I shall remain, while Life remains; for are not the Interests of our Houses blended by the Alliance you honour'd me with in the Person of my immediate Heir?——

Horse. Whose Roughness makes Wedlock sit heavier on his Consort than it ought. —Brother, that morose Neglect of her

shou'd be reproved by you.

Goat. Reproof to favage Nature is vain.

Do we not ourselves feel that it is not to be forced?

forced? Else why can't I love those that had honour'd me with their Choice? Why do you not cherish those willing Beasts of the Lion's Forest, that bow to your Nod and

yield to your Will?

Horse. What else are they made for?—Pshaw! that tipling Roarer is here.—Let us leave him to his vain Conceits, and join our good Allies, the Bear, the Otter, and the Tigres, who attend our Coming to concert how we may turn the Tide of the Election on our Side.

Goat. What matter how it run; whether with or against our Friend, since we design it only for a Bone to gnaw upon? Are not the Electors poor and needy, so may you feed and bend them to your Will, at Pleasure. 'Tis but letting your trusty Mule, well loaded with Gifts, loose upon them, as you do elswhere, and you wind them to any Purpose; for why shou'd they be more abstemious, or pretend to more Virtue than more opulent Beasts?—But in the present Case, I don't see why their Suffrages may not be permitted to be spontaneous, as, let who will be their Choice, the Election will answer our Purpose of beginning the War.

Horse. And War and Flames shall rage all o'er the North, till the Boar and Monkey's big Schemes are o'er-turn'd.—It shall ne'er be, my secret Ally, that the Boar succeeds thee, nor that the Monkey dim the Lustre of

my Rays in this northern Hemisphere .-Forbid it Heaven, that I shou'd sit idle and fuffer feebler Beafts to execute Defigns injurious to my Glory and Interest, while I can lure, or e'en command the Lion, with all his Force, to stand in the Breach, and bear all the Heat of the Day! ___ The pliant Fumbler advances,—this Way. [Exeunt.

ACT III.

SCENE I.

The SCENE continues, discovering the old Lion, leaning to an Oak Tree.

Lion. Yet might he have staid to hear what I had to urge against my taking Share in this approaching Conflict.—But no Deference, of late, is shewn for my Opinion. Unask'd, I am made Party to all the Quarrels of the Forest; and for the Purpose am ply'd with intoxicating Liquor, and my fubject Beafts cram'd with copious Hand-Ah! that Mule, that unnatural Clod, who schemes and executes the ruinous Plan! What are these northern Bustles to me? My Forest lies far distant from the Scene; but the Pasture of the Horse lies exposed, and I must forfooth, guard it with all my Might .-Fatal

Fatal Connexion! Ah, stubborn Oak! Staff of my Age, and Terror of my Foes, how great and powerful shou'd I be now, had I always trusted to thee alone! (Grasps the Tree with both his Paws.) But, Oaf as I am, I must lead hostile Squadrons on distant Lands, turn my Back on my natural Interest, and drop the various Uses I was destin'd, by Nature, to make of this tough Wood. What is to be done? I am already worn down with Toils and Cares, --- Cares foreign to my Welfare, and availing only to an Interest separate from mine; to the Interest of him that loves me not, or if he do. like the Boor who straps his Rib, shews it by ill Usage.—Let me see, -a Whelp, they fay, has lately travel'd from the South .-Adds my Life! the Bear and Tigress.

SCENE II.

Enter the Bear and the Tigress.

Bear. Well met, Lord Lion; this Lady and I have fought thee all the Morning, to-

Lion. Give me an Opportunity of testifying to you both the high Respect I bear you.

Ladies, I am not so old but I can—

Tigress. Tipple-

Bear. Or Fumble, ha, ha!

Lion. Why then wou'd you feek a Fumbler and a Tipler?

E

Bear.

Bear. Marry, I think we might have spared the Labour; but our worthy Friend, the Palfry, insisted we shou'd ask thy Aid and Advice, in Form.

Lion. A needless Ceremony!—He is well acquainted with my Modesty,—or Fear,— (Aside.) and knows I have had no Will of my own since I have had the Hap-

piness of his Partnership.

Tigress. But it being whisper'd that you disapprove of this rising northern Quarrel, and are averse to being a Party, 'tis judg'd necessary that you shou'd make public Declaration of the contrary, in order to intimidate the Foe, and keep our Allies steddy.

except the H—. (Aside.) Nor Allies do I

want, in this Hemisphere.

Tigres. Pshaw! what matter thy Wants or Foes.—The white Steed has both, and it is thy Business to supply his Wants, and crush his Enemies.—

Lion. And the Enemies of all his Friends.
—Such indeed has been my Task, God help me, fince my Connection with this Prancer.
—But, Ladies, where is the Conscience of obliging me, that am almost on my last Legs, to scramble and quarrel so far from my home, for Purposes foreign to my Interest, and relative only to you that reside hereabouts?

Tigress. Nay, nay; if you turn Preacher,

'tis time to leave you.

Bear. Lud, how he stares! I cou'd not believe, till now, that he drank of a Morning.—But look to it, my Lord; publickly declare in our favour, and aid us with the whole Remains of thy Strength, or—

Lion. I may expect you'll play the Whelp

upon me, as Reynard did lately.____

Bear. And with more Success, perhaps.

Look to it, I say; and so your Servant.

[Exit.

Tigress. Look to it, indeed, Mr. Lion; if you bring us upon you, you are undone.

[Exit.

Lion. Bring you upon me! What are you, and a thousand such, to me, if I trust to my firm Oaks and native Strength?——How scanty is the Measure of my Freedom; how hard my Condition! If I don't agree to ruin myself at every Turn, and waste my Strength in Conflicts that affect me no more than Broils in the Moon, I am threaten'd with the Whelp.—But who, or what is this Whelp, that I shou'd be thus in continual Frights about his Visits?—Is he not Flesh and Blood like myself; and fashioned like me. But mum, the Palfry and Mule are in hearing, and advance this Way; I'll avoid them, as doubting their Design to lure or bully me into this northern Confederacy Exit.

E2 SCENE

SCENE III.

Horse. No more,—Excuses are vain,—Dost thou think I trusted the Reins to thee and thy B——, the Dromedary, but for the Purpose of silencing that roaring Dost, and making him couch at my Beck, and lick my Spittle? Yet you hear how insolently he has treated my best Friends and Allies, who only ask'd him to declare openly in favour of our Confederacy.

Mule. I stand corrected, my good Lord.—
Horfe. Tell me not of Correction, or Sorrow, when Time is not to be o'ertaken.—
My Allies are affronted, and you shall answer for the Contumely offered to them.—
Your Predecessor made this Lion tremble at

my Voice.

Mule. Take him then, as once before, and see how long he shall stand his Ground.

—Here is such a Fuss about a Foregoer.—

What did, or cou'd he, that my B— and I have not done, and more?—Have we not fed the Grumblers with Offals, and silenc'd them,—at their own Expence too? Did we not load the Beasts of our Forest beyond their Strength, the better to humble them, and carry on an unequal War? And have they dared to murmur at the End we have thought sit to put to it, tho' it answer'd no Purpose of the big Expence? Have we not all

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all we ask, without account; and is there a diffenting Whisper heard in our Assemblies? Have we not taken off the public Attention from unjustifiable Measures, by introducing and countenancing Sports and Pastimes? Nay, have we not fo far encourag'd the profligate and loofe Believers, as to put the Virtuous and Orthodox out of Countenance? And have we not reduc'd Corruption to a Science? But to fum up our Services at once, who but the Mule and Dromedary had gain'd Reynard's Servants to abandon the Whelp in his late Attempt? And let me add, who fo well as we cou'd have turn'd the doubtful Scale, when a Feather might have inclin'd the Beam?—But my Predecessor is the better Man,—so he may for me. Exit

Hors. It may not be.—He is restive and resenting; and should he cabal against me, he might perplex my Affairs beyond Measure. I'll follow, and sooth him into Temper for the present: His Instruence is swolen too high for me to attempt taking him down at once. But let me put a fair End to these northern Broils, and see if I don't remember his Treatment of me.—Ah! this Whelp, how he marrs my Purposes, and is the Engine of all who wou'd thwart my Humour or Designs!—But, or he shall ******

SCENE IV.

Enter the Monkey, as descending from a spreading Tree.

Monkey. What wou'd he to the hapless Whelp? ___Let me guess, and avert the Danger by my early Care. Wou'd my fqueamish Sister bend to my Desires, or rather, wou'd my more squeamish Mother yield, then might I wreak my Vengeance on the proud Steed, fet him at Defiance, and level him to what he was .- But this Bigotism, this religious Bigotism, the stiffest of any, stands in my way to revenge.-Yet where, among us Rulers, is there any Religion but that dictated by Convenience? Does not my Neighbour, the Ass, square his to it? And does not the Palfry himself hold by Wisdom's Clue in this respect? Why then shou'd the Females of my Family, sufpect the difcerning Whelp of more bigotted Zeal than others?—But they are of a Sex that weakly subject the Will to Error and Mistake?—Yet one among them, my favourite Sifter, the Leopardefs, rifes in Difcerment and Firmness of Mind above her Sex. And well that the does, and feconds my Views in undermining the deep Schemes of the Goat, who, old as he is, when tutor'd and supported by the Horse, might marr

my Purposes, without the Counterpoize of my Sister's more fertile Brain.—She has won the Badger to my Designs; the sage and steady Counsellor, on whose Conduct I repose for keeping the Beasts of his native Forest firm in their Allegiance to the Boar, and his Offspring by my Sister,—See, he is here to my Wish.—

SCENE V.

Enter a Badger.

Welcome to my Breast, thou steddiest Friend and wisest Counsellor. (Embraces.) How stand Affairs now; I am but just arrived, and want Information: Yet late as I arriv'd, I was Witness of a Scene between the Steed, and his Mule, which might be improv'd to Advantage,—I wish you had been here.—

Badg. Your Lordship supposes I cou'd widen the Breach. But, on Reflection, you will think otherwise. They are too necessary to each other to hold dudgeon long. They bear no good Will to one another, yet they will not break. Where can the Master find a Servant more subservient to his Views of adding to his own Strength and weakening the Lion; or where can the Servant find a Master more pliant to his Sullenness and ready to enlarge his Power? No my Lord, the Palfry may sling and rear, but he will bend:

bend; and the Mule, in return, shall waste all the Substance of the Lion to advance the private Purposes of the Steed.

Monkey. They play then the Game into

one another's Hand.

Badg. So have all the Steed's Menials fince he has affociated with the Lion; and fo will, and must they all, while the Association holds.—

Monk. And short lived it shall be, if my

Purpose hold.

Badg. That, that, my Lord, shou'd be the Goal in View,—there hinge all our future Hopes;—strip your Foes of the Lion's Aid; take from them the Power and Influence of that Lord of Beasts, and you may skip and frisk on their broad Backs at will.

Monk. Ah, this ill-season'd religious

Badg. It may be a Qualm with your Sifter; the is green and prejudiced: But with

vour Mother.

Monk. There may be Corruption among her Confidents; I believe there is; for Corruption is the Steed's best and general Staff: And there may be a Mixture of the Leven of Tenderness for a Brother's House.—But I have form'd a Scheme, which will no less answer our Purpose, shou'd my Mother and Sister be wayward still.—The white sleecy Ewe, has fair Possessions, is well ally'd, has been

been founded, and yields; as what Maiden wou'd not yield to fuch a Suitor.

Badg. Already is it whisper'd, that the youthful Suitor is arriv'd in this Forest, or

near.

Monk. He is—Already has the Whelp had Audience of the Ewe; and I have contriv'd that my Sifter should be Witness of the amorous Parley. No Incentive so powerful in Female Breasts as Jealousy——I might urge Obedience to my Will; but ill wou'd it suit with Nature, or Reason's Laws, to force a Maiden Sister's Love, or thwart a Mother.

Badg. Why had not wider Forests such a Lord; rather, why was any other in this nether World? — My Lord, Admiration widens as you speak, and still it spreads on Resection of your Deeds.—

Monk. From thee, my Friend, could ought but naked Sincerity be expected.—

Badg. My Lord, in Justice to yourself and me, think not I wou'd bend to be one of those base, low, sawning Sycophants which ply about the Great. My past Conduct, which has gain'd me your Esteem, has, I hope, set my Sincerity beyond Suspicion.

Monk. I own it, my Friend; yet are not Praise and Encomium no Cordials to my Mind; I would keep on my Course without hearing either, and be fatisfy'd with having done my Duty.

Badg. So, if Fame speak Truth, would the Whelp you take under your Protection.

Monk. If Interest did not bend me to him. his Virtues wou'd-So high they founded before I faw him, that no Chalk or Cyndereater's longing was higher then mine: But, my faithful Badger, fince I have convers'd, and fearch'd all the Recesses of his copious Mind; fince I have prov'd his Excellence; he has made intire Conquest of my Heart. Then his Figure is so perfect, so engaging, and he has fuch a well proportion'd Mixture in his Countenance, of Awe and Condescention, that he exacts at once. Love and Respect. - If once my Sister know him, or she has a Heart compos'd of Flint and Ice, or he will put her prudiffs Bigotism to Flight.

Badg. In what Attitude stands the perfect Youth in Reynard's Eye? Does he forgive his unhospitable Host? or does the latter o'erlook the Stain fixt on his Fame

by the Whelp's Steddiness?

Monk. The Breach is wide beyond a Poffibility of being repair'd; and fuch I wou'd have it ever be. For, my Friend, tho' Necessity bend me to Reynard's Alliance, I am an Enemy to his Craft and Ambition; and if I can take down the Palfry's Pride,

Pride, and secure your Lord, the Boar, against the Incroachments of the Bear, you shall see the Effects of those deep Designs I had long meditated in my busy Mind.

Badg. Such as I had heard your Sifter, the differing Leopardess, my beloved Lady, suggest. A tripple League, 'twixt you, the Boar, my Master, and the Whelp.—.

Monk. Wou'd keep the rangling, ambitious Rulers of the Forest within the Bounds chalk'd out to Beasts by Reason and Virtue.

either consulted by modern Rulers; and where we find they are, can it be wonder'd, that we shou'd pay Adoration as to a Demi-God? — Let me not be thought a Flatterer, my Lord, if I say, that your Lordship is the only Chief of the Forest that claims the publick Worship. The Whelp promises fairest to copy your Deeds; nor do I doubt, if e're he come to rule, but, like you, his first Care will be to make his own Vassals happy; and next, that Blis and Equality spread generally o're the Forest.

Monk. Ah, my Friend! Is it not strange that Rulers should forget the very Ends for which Heav'n had assign'd them Power? Can they forget that true Glory results only from the Communication of Happiness to others. — How gross the Folly of those ancient Tyrants, we hear of, who

vainly thought to establish Fame, or find present Delight, in tormenting those under their Command! How weak, how wicked is the Conduct of most of our modern Rulers, towards their Vaffals and Neighbours! Reynard's Dependents are Slaves, and his ambitious Thirst urges him to distress all around him. Long had the Ancestors of the fierce Tygress, who inherits all their Haughtiness and Ambition, dealt around the Weight of their Cunning and Power. And still, as heretofore, are the numerous Vassals of the Bear, as ignorant of Blifs, or Freedom, as of Knowledge. Even in the secluded Forest of the Lion, where Liberty and Happiness dwelt together in mutual Love for Ages past, there now remains but the Shadow of the First, and all that is known there of the latter, is imaginary. Arts imported thither from this Neighbourhood, and fell Corruption, founded by those Arts, have quite sapp'd the old Fabrick, on which the Rights of that fair Forest rested. But if I succeed in my Defigns, all shall be well there again. - Yet, let me ask, what was your Converse with the Mule? Did he propose the winding up this Bottom in Peace, by urging the Bear to adhere to her Settlement on the Wefel, and to dropping a Scheme that must publish her own Infamy? Badg.

Badg. Proposals founded on Equity and Prudence, from the Mule! — No, my Lord, the late Practice of his Forest, wears quite another hue. He came loaded with Gifts, and bid me chuse, or take all his Cargo, so I wou'd but betray you and my Master, the Boar.—You are the Eye-sore there my Lord; and you or the Palfry must fink in Power; for in this Hemisphere, two such Suns must not together shoot forth Beams of Light.

Monk. I'll illumine this northern World alone, or die in the Attempt. The Horse has won the Otter to the Confederate Cause, — undiscerning Animal! who, if the Bear shou'd succeed, in forcing back the Wesel to your native Forest, in Prejudice to the Boar and my Sister's Rights, wou'd become

her Footstool ____

Badg. As all the puny Chiefs of these northern Forests necessarily must. But the Horse deals out all the Treasures of the Lion to win the Neighbourhood; and the Beetles don't, or wont see, that Chains are blended with his Gifts. Even the Dealer himself, the Bribing Palfry, does not see his own distant Danger in the Inlargement of the Bear's Influence.

Monk. Had he been able to see beyond his Nostrils, wou'd he have treated me as he has done for Years past? —— But pale Envy. ——

Badg. And Ambition, my Lord; and a meaner Paffion still.—

Monk. Ah! that grovelling Love of Pelf, which, thank Heav'n, I am unacquainted with.—Is not that the Bear scrambling up you aged Oak, to scoop out Honey from its Hollows, for her two Cubs, who sit gaping at its Foot?

Badg. The same. The brauny Bull is near, as likewise her savourite Counsellor, the Wolf; who, if I mistake not, has Views foreign to his Mistress's Intent.

Monk. You and I judge of that Beast alike. — What wou'd you think of promoting his Scheme in Favour of the Cub of the elder Branch, without his knowing our Design?—Could we fairly lay the Foundation, we might build as we pleas'd upon it.—The Bear, and her Train come forward; let us retire, to sow such Seed as shall anon shoot forth a plenteous Harvest Crop.

[Exeunt.

ACT IV.

SCENE I.

A ballow Way between two Hills, cover'd with Trees.

Enter the Fox, met by a Boar Cat.

Fox. Whither in such Haste, my Counsellor? Who has met thee to put thee in so great a Panic? — So out of Breath as to be unable to speak.—

Cat. Well may I shiver to meet him,

whose Presence I least can bear.—

Fox. A Coward! — a Lion fears a Cock, as the Mouse does the Cat, and the Hare does the Hound; but.—

Cat. I say, a Cock fears the Lion; and was you in my Place, wou'd scamper as I did from him that carried Terror in his Looks.

Fox. Who, the Bear, than whom I know

no Beast more ugly and grim?

Cat. So has your Lordship Reason to think her, that had been twice put into Fits at her Approach. But the Beast, whose Sight had thus thin'd my Blood to Water, was once the meekest of the Forest, and easiest of Access. But since you were perswaded to treat him as a Criminal, he darts

darts such Fire from his rolling Eyes, as wou'd frighten all those imprudent Counfellors that had urg'd you to Inhospital-

lity.—

Fox. The young Lion. — But, or you dream, or some northern Sorceress has rais'd a Phantom to play on your Weakness. Far South is the Whelp's Abode; far hence we lest him at our setting out. He can't have reach'd these northern Regions so soon; or if he cou'd, what should he hope for by risquing the long perilous Journey?—

Cat. To find more Truth, Honour, and Friendship than in our southern Climes.—
Pray Heav'n, my Lord, you repent you not for the Excess of your Complaisance for the Palfry, who had gain'd those Servants that had advised you to so flagrant a Breach

of Honour and Friendship's Laws.

Fox. I yielded too easily, and repine; but how can the Whelp have the Power to

oblige me to Repentance?

Cat. By causing Union among the Beasts of the secluded Forest, which will happen shou'd he ever get firm Footing there.

Fox. But how fhou'd he get thither?

Cat. The Beasts themselves may come to reslect; or your Allies here, may think his Establishment, the surer and nearer Path to Success. — If they cou'd take off the Lion and Horse, the Bear, the Tygress, and the Otter, the other Consederates, and even the Ass,

As, secretly in their Interest, must soon give way to the Monkey and the Boar.

Fox. Chimeras all, the Refult of a troubled Brain—thou hast been frighted, and

all you fee are Windmills.

Cat. You'll change your Note, when you shall see the Whelp ally'd to the Monkey, or wedded to a Bride of his Chusing: And even now runs a Whisper throughout the Forest, that either has, or will soon take Place. The Ass, I'm told, already trembles at the Consequence of his matching with the fleecy Ewe; nor has the Palfry less Reason, shou'd the fair Hind fall to his Lot. In either Case, he may have the Power to retaliate your last Favour.

Fox. A Tumult already rifes in my Breast; and a thousand Dangers have rack'd my Brain.—What's to be done?—Fly to the Palfry, acquaint him with the Imminency of his Danger; and tell him he shall command my fecret Aid to render the big Project abortive. I cannot openly affift against the Whelp, shou'd the Monkey and Boar openly espouse him; but assure him, that I shall obliquely obstruct his Measures

with all my Might.

Cat. So near are some Beasts in Temper, to the vile Nature of Man, that they are fure to become Enemies to those they stand most indebted to, when in no Plight to add to the Obligation .- Thus it is with my

Lord; the Whelp was his best Ally in time of Need, but he wants his Aid no more; nor did he, cou'd he be now of Service to him.——

[Aside.

Fox. Thou art pensive, my Counsellor; what wou'd you advise? Give ease to my labouring Soul, by pointing out how I may impede these Measures in favour of the Whelp; for shou'd his Alliance with either succeed, I shall not reckon myself safe in my Capital.—

Cat. That Capital whence you drove him

to your-

Fox. Dishonour; I know you wou'd have said so—but I forgive thee;—the Thing is now past recall; therefore let us remember

only how to prevent its Confequences.

Cat. Already is Fortune propitious; both the Ladies are in View, the fair Hind, and the fleecy Ewe, and advance towards us. You are fair spoken, and are an Adept in low Bows and Cringes; and Fame loudly trumpets your Subtilty and Address. Accost the fair ones, and, if inclin'd, turn their Hearts from the Object you so much hate and dread.

Fox. I'll weigh your Advice in my Mind's Scale awhile; and in the Interim, let us withdraw and listen, perhaps we shall find, by their Discourse, that any Persuasive of mine is needless.

[Exeunt.

SCENE II.

Enter the Hind, and the Ewe, as if talking.

Ewe. Fortune has fet you before me in Rank, but I yield not to thee in Blood or Beauty; and in Possessions you must yield to me.

Hind. To thee! Know'st thou not, that by me he may get Possession of the secluded Forest, the fairest in the World.—

Ewe. And by me, he bids fair for fucceeding to the Ass, in this wide Forest, where once his great Grand-Sire rul'd with Applause, that rung round the Globe.——But Love, not Interest, is the Biass to his generous Soul; and by that, am willing to abide.

Hind. Yet you wou'd not trust to his Generosity; but play'd all the wanton Engines of your Eyes upon him.——Oh, how eagerly did you empty your Quiver, and shot all your Arrows to wound that Heart, which now you pretend to leave spontaneous!

Ewe. Not more eagerly than your Ladyship, when your Cheeks glow'd with the amorous Flame, and Sighs rose tumultuous in your heaving Breast.

Hind. I deny not the Cælestial Fire; for who would not seek to ingross that generous Heart?

Ewe. And can you hope to possess it, that had so oft rejected his proffer'd Love?

Hind. I then knew not his personal Worth, and was prejudic'd without Reflection.

Ewe. And shall he not, on Resection, yield to her who generously yielded to the first Suit in his Favour by Reynard's Confort, his Cousin and mine?

Fox. 'Sdeath! my Wife turn'd Match-maker for him!——(Afide to the Badger,

both peeping from behind a Rock.)

Hind. Yield to thee!—What, because of the ragged Fleece that covers the Beauties of thy Shape. To be sure he must fall in Love with those nimble Limbs that can so well secure you from a pursuing Ravisher.—O, yes, by all Means, the Whelp can't but yield to a Phiz, with so great Meaning in't as yours.—

Ewe. Madam, if my Feet been't as nimble as yours, nor my Face as coquettish, my Mind is as chaste, and my Heart as honest; and I have the Advantage of a Fleece, which I annually yield to warm and deck

the Sons of Men.

Hind. And is it hence that you arrogate Superiority? Is it for cloathing perfidious Man that you take State and Pride upon you?—Silly Creature! Art not thou his daily Victim? Does he not Lord it o'er all the Beafts of the Forest, tho' he be more worthless

worthless than the Meanest there? Are not his Passions keener, his Senses less persect, and his Gratitude and Truth below that of the Cat or Fox?—To worry and destroy the vile Creature were meritorious, but to cloath and cherish him.—Heav'ns! dost thou think to pave thy Way to the Whelp's Affection, by dealing out annually thy Favours to his worst Enemies? Has he not been hunted by lawless Man.—

Ewe. And by Beasts too,—where has he found Harbour before I found him Shelter, by the Power of Relations, whom the Ass dare not question for their Deeds. We own him for a Chief; but a pageant Chief,

whose Teeth we draw at Will.

Hind. As you wou'd the Whelp's was he

in your Toils .--

Ewe. Perhaps not, Madam; we might use him as politely as your Ladyship, for all

your courtly Education.—ha, ha!

Hind. It had been well for Somebody that the had known somewhat of a courtly Education, ha, ha!—She wou'd have made the fitter Consort for a young lordly Lion.

Ewe. Madam, the Cap fits not here.—
Hind. Oh! by no Means—ha, ha! the
polish'd Ewe was bred up in the politest
Courts of the Forest, and shews it by her
Air, her Port, and Elegance of her Taste,
ha, ha!

46 The Northern Election ; Or,

Ewe. Is it then the Fashion of Courts to banter and insult?—You shall know, Madam.—(As she stamps with her Foot, the Fox and the Cat come forward.)

SCENE III.

Fox. Ladies, I conjure you to moderate your Resentment.—Ill it wou'd become Beasts of your Rank, the Pride of all the Forest, to grow so in Wrath as to give one another the Language of the Rabble.—Besides, the Cause of your Feud is worthless, and sar below your Notice—I have o'er-heard your Discourse, and judge the itenerant Whelp below your Notice, and unworthy your Care.

Hind. What, because you thought him

unworthy yours?

Ewe. Hospitable Reynard! Was you jealous that he shou'd delude your Daughters, the Fairest of the Fair, ha, ha!

Hind. Or was you afraid he shou'd out-

shine all the Fools of your own Blood?

Fox. Truce, fair Ladies.

Ewe. With one of neither Honour, nor Worth.

Hind. Nor Sense—never,—thou art already the Scorn of the Forest, and will stand recorded in Story for thy Misdeeds.—Why did you invite the generous Youth to thy

thy treacherous Court? was it to facrifice

him the first Opportunity?

Ewe. Was it first to frighten the Palfry, and then to bind him in silken Cords?——Well has Nature stamp'd Falshood on thy crafty Phiz.—Come, fair Rival, let us quit so hateful an Object, to meet the wrong'd, glorious Youth, and leave to him the Decision of our Claims.

Hind. So let it be; and let the propitious Lot fall where it will, let our Friendship still be unsever'd; let the Union be firm to

punish that base, ungenerous Fox.

Exeunt Hind and Ewe.

Cat. My Master has the Sting, or the D-l's in't. (Aside.) You are thoughtful, my Lord;—Is not your Lordship well?

Fox. Yes; but those Wenches____

Cat. Make thee winch. (Afide.

Fox. I can't with Patience, see that Whelp rising, while I myself sink in Esteem.—Curs'd be the Concubine, and those corrupted Counsellors;—yet rather curs'd be my own Weakness that yielded to the fatal Council!

Cat. I was ever against that Violence,—

but still you may recall.

Fox. How? I wou'd give the World I cou'd recall the unhospitable Act, and be set right in the Opinion of the Inhabitants of the Forest. But that is impossible.—

Cat. Yet is it not so, to atone to the Whelp, who alone was injured.

Fox. I cannot see him.

Cat. But may aid him.

Fox. What, to repay my Perfidy?-False Policy indeed, it wou'd be to empower an Enemy to take his Revenge. The Whelp can ne'er forgive me, nor can I ever look on him with Friendship's Eye; therefore here let all Thoughts of Reconciliation cease.—Be it henceforth my Business to thwart his Defigns—and first let me obstruct this Match—'tis not to be done, I fee, by Attempts on the Maidens, who are no less enamoured than my favourite Daughter was.—But the Monkey may be lured from any Engagements he may have contracted with the Whelp; and some he has, or the errant Youth had not ventured thus far North.—Interest is the Bait to cover the Hook that holds my Ally, the Monkey, and I'll throw it out to him in Plenty.—Not a Moment is to be loft. (Exit.

SCENE IV.

The Summit of a Hill, exploring the young Lion couched at the Foot of a Laurel Tree.

Y. Lion. Far West have I arduously sought to cover my Temples with this ever-green, which now fortuitously o'er-shades

me in this northern Clime; yet Fortune still crossed my Purpose; or was it not fell Corruption rather, and black Perfidy, which still pursued me in base Reynard's Court? O! that Fortune wou'd once again give me such another Chance! I shou'd thank and bend to her for a Boon that shou'd enable me to wreak my Vengeance on the Fox. - But is this a Posture fit to gather the Hero's Wreath, or to feek Revenge? (Rifes) Yet how did most of those Heroes of old, merit the glorious Appellation? Was it not by Rapine and Murder, by War and Devastation; by Acts of Cruelty, and by imposing Chains; by Wrongs, and the Breach of Laws and Customs. - Far, far be it form me to acquire a Name by Ways fo injurious to my Fellowcreatures. If Opportunity offer, rather let me acquire the Appellation of Hero, by Acts of Benevolence and Generofity; by prowess in just Wars, Humanity towards the vanquished, by Equanimity of Mind in either good or adverse Fortune; by a strict Observance of Laws, and diffusing general Happiness where'er I happen to bear Sway .--Such are my Defires; nor wou'd I be great or powerful on other Conditions.—But alas! wherefore do I dream of Power and Greatness that am still pursued by adverse Fortune!—Reynard is my Foe, because he's fure I cannot be his Friend, and moves all the Beasts in this northern Forest to my H undoing.

undoing. Even in my Love does he Attempt to cross me. My Love! ah! where shall I place it? The fair ones both hold my Heart in Suspence. Equally fair, generous, high born, and good! ah! to whom shall I bend?—The Hind is fair, chearful, and gay, as a May-Day Morn; nor is the Winter's Snow whiter than the fleecy Ewe, nor yet a callow Dove more innocent: Great and firm Souls animate them both; and Reason's sound Dictates guide their Conduct. —The Charmers both have yielded to my Decision—Oh! there lies the Danger.—If to the Ewe I bend, who holds present fair Possessions, where I might find future Rest, I turn the Hind's Resentment upon me; and perhaps her Brother's too: And shou'd I yield to her, to the Hind, and her Brother shou'd be wean'd from me by the Bribes and Artifice of my open and secret Enemies .- I am lost in Thought, yet must refolve, for anon am to pronounce my Choice. But see the gallant Talbot, the Hero of the present Age, whose Strength, and address in War, rais'd high the Credit of the perfidious Fox.—He comes; my Friend comes opportunely to my Aid .-

SCENE V.

Enter the Talbot.

Welcome, thou only generous and fincere Courtier at Reynard's Court; welcome, to give Counfel to thy Friend in need.

Talbot. Nor Counsel, nor ought in the narrow Circle of my Power, shall thou ever

stand in need of.

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Y. Lion. I know it well, and thank thee, from my Soul.—And Thanks, my Warrior, are all the lean Returns I can make thee for thy good Will. But Time and Virtue, may bring forth Fruits unthought of.—Here am I, at present, caught in the La-

byrinth of Cares.—

Talbot. I know it, and have fought thee out to share them with thee.—As yet sufpend the Decision; nor can the fair ones repine at the Delay, since to each it may turn to account. I have already gain'd their Consent, and am commissioned from both, to desire you wou'd warily guard 'gainst Reynard's Wiles.

Y. Lion. Generous Beauties!—Yet, my Friend, how is it that the Fox fo ardently feeks my Undoing?—Shou'd he be able to wean the Monkey from me, I am lost.

Talbot. Fear it not—if I ken the Monkey's Scheme, he designs hereaster to pare H ?

as well Reynard's, as the Bear and Tygres's Nails, by your Means; nor can he hope to perfect the glorious Plan, but by holding firmly by thee, and fettling thee to thy Mind. 'Tis by his Directons that I advise fuspending the Decision 'twixt the inamour'd Fair. The Hind, his Sister, he wishes you, but his Dam obstructs his Purpose: Yet that Let may be removed; but till he has brought his other Schemes to tally with his Mind, he postpones using his Authority.—Ah! my lord, did you know the wide Compass of the Monkey's Plan, you wou'd be charm'd to find another heart, like your own, that pants to restore the golden Age of Plenty, Freedom, and general Happiness.—He thinks to set me up a Competitor in the Election of To-morrow. -A mock Election, ferving the purposes of the Bear, to kindle the meditated War. -But, or the Game will be bungled, or she will repent her Efforts to unhinge the Boar. A mighty Scene, my Lord, is at Hand, which I'll unfold to thee as we walk to join the Monkey, who prays your immediate Presence.

so defigns hereafter

ACT V.

A Lawn on the Edge of a Wood.

Enter the Mule, loaded with Bags and Bafkets.

Mule. Here let me fet down my Burthen, my corrupting Cargo. S'flesh! what puling Rogues are thefe, that know not half their Trade. For Electors to make the Giver wait, shews they know nothing of their Bufiness !- Suppose my Mind change, and I shou'd return with my Load. But forfooth, they must be pray'd and footh'd to fell their Suffrages .- A Pox o' their Squeamishness! Let them come and learn of our Electors in the fecluded Forest. there I needed not thus wait for the gaping Cormorants, who wou'd have been at the Rendezvous before me; but these are fresh Beasts, Novices in the Trade of Vote-felling. —Oh, they are here.

SCENE II.

Enter a Multitude of Hares, Rabbits, Rats, Mice, and various other Quadrupeds; among whom, the Mule divides his Load of Provisions, assigning to each the Sort and Proportion agreed upon: After which a Rat of the H—— Breed, advances to barangue the common Benefactor.

Rat. Most faithful Counsellor of the most potent

potent Lord, the generous Steed, permit me, in the Name of these my Companions and Fellow-Electors, to return you Thanks for the Favours we receive. Happy, thrice happy, are we to be so far the Care of so mighty a Lord, as to send us his first Minifter, to mind us of the Duty we owe to Conscience and our Country. Otherwise did the neighbouring Bear in Times past. She named the Beaft to be elected, and bad us chuse him at our Peril.-But gentler far are thy Methods; nor shall we be behind Hand with thee in Courtefey .- (Here the Company set up a Shout, and encompasing the Mule, danc'd, or frisk'd and skip'd about bim for some Time, and retir'd.)

Mule. Obsequious Beasts! more so than any I have met with, considering the Scantiness of my Munisicence.—In far greater Plenty have I dealt out my Favours to sorieign Beasts, yet have I known none more grateful or tractable than these.—Here comes the Growler, to rate me for my Prodigality

according to usual Custom.

SCENE III.

Enter the Lion.

Lion. Unnatural Elf! when doest thou purpose to empty all my Stores?—Why will you multiply my Sorrows, but give the Steed

Steed my All at once, that I may feel but one great Pang and die? Is there a Corner of the Globe, that rings not of thy Profuseness; or a Beast that walks to whom thou hast not dealt out of my Stores? Thou hast planted the Dromedary, thy youngest, my Store-keeper, and you both take earnest Care to hurry me into a Confumption. The Palfry indeed may think to find his Account in the Reduction of my Strength and Stores:—He may think I might be less stubborn if reduc'd; but, Ideot, what View can'ft thou have to answer by my becoming feeble and indigent?—Hast thou no Bowels for Posterity, but will render all that come after, Beggars and Slaves? Out upon thee for a Politician, to see no farther than thy Nose; -did you but see how the Multitude you had now replenish'd, sneer'd and loll'd out their Tongues at thee, as they went hence, you wou'd blush at thy own Weakness and Prodigality: -- What Business was it of yours to meddle in this Election? But, I suppose, you wou'd keep your Hand in against our next western general Contest .-If Bribery be necessary, why won't you let them have the Honour of it, that are concern'd in its Consequence? But, thank you, I must be the Pack-Horse of Europe; and fuch, I may thank the Palfry, I have been fince my Acquaintance with him. — His Silence is an Indication of Remorfe, - I wish I

may have made an Impression. (Aside.) You are thoughtful, my Counsellor, what are thy Cogitations?

Mule. On thee, my Lord.

Lion. How, on me? Have then, at last, my Expostulations sunk into thy Mind?

Mule. Sunk into a Fiddle!—You tell me I can't fee beyond my Nose:—How much farther, pray, do you fee; or did you fee, when you contracted the Alliance, which has and will render us all Mules and Dromedaries.—Away, my Lord, and waste not your Breath in idle Talk—You know my Bluntness, and so your Servant.—Here comes your Lord and mine, attended by his Confederates;—I'll leave you to entertain them as you lift.

[Exit.

SCENE IV.

Enter the Horse, the Bear, the Tigress, and the Otter.

Tigress. My Lord Lion, I hope you have thought better on't, and are in better Humour than when we last parted.

Otter. I'll answer for his Lordship's Tem-

per and Passiveness.

Bear. So will I—Bless us! how he smells of Gin.—

Lion. Of the Fool, you might better fay.—

Leop.

Leop. Marry! I do think he smells stronger than usual.

Lion. I do so, Madam, thank you all that contribute to the Dose.

Lion. No; but you have reach'd me out Parchments, which make me mad. What have I to do with your Brangles here in the North? What is't to me which Way this Election, that stands me so dear, goes? And pray, Madam, Bear, and you, Mr. Otter, what Business is't of yours to meddle with the Interior of the Goat's Forest? Why mayn't its Inhabitants alter their Forms, if they list? And you, Lord Otter, if Neighbours had busied themselves with the Interior of your Forest, in the last Century, shou'd your Ancestor have lik'd it; or cou'd he have chang'd, to the present Form, if he had? And you, Lady Bear, look at home, and fee that no Convulson happens in your wide Forests, while you are working the Downfall of the Boar, whose Election you yourself acknowledged, and whom the Fox and the Monkey are bound in Interest to support.

Tigress. Lud! what an Orator he is be-

come!

Lion. Rather what a Beetle art thou become!—Your Ladyship will excuse my Plainness:—You egg on the War here in the

the North, in hopes to recover back the Lawn which the Monkey had lately forced from you; which Recovery however is less certain, than that the Fox will strip you of all that fairer unfenc'd Lawn, which he lately restor'd to you, shou'd the northern Contest prove doubtful, or too hard for his Allies.

Tigress. That fairer Lawn you mention, is in your Neighbourhood—look to its Safety, 'tis your Business more than mine.

Lion. Such indeed, I have been made to believe for near a Century, to my Cost;——but I see my Error, and shall never more busy myself with distant Concerns or Quarrels;—I have been fighting foreign Windmills too long, and now resolve not only to speak Sense, but to practise it.

Horse. How unreasonable is such a Declaration in the Presence of our best Allies, when you know too, that you can no more keep your Word than you can eat Thunder.

(Afide to the Lion.

Lion. Who shall hinder me? Am not I Lord and master in my own Forest?

Horse. Not so loud, if you wou'd not expose thyself.

(Aside to bim.

Lion. O'ons! what do you mean?

Horse. That if you are not wiser I shall throw off the Mask, and drop my Moderation.—You resolve against interfering in foreign Quarrels! I love you for that, as if

you

you pretended to have a Will—I told you, you wou'd but expose yourself.—

Otter. O, pray, my Lord, urge not Mat-

ters farther; the Royal Beast relents.

Horse. 'Tis well;—but see, my Friends, the Fore-cast of this western Sage, whose Security depends solely on foreign Alliances, and the Figure he makes in distant Forests.

Lion. My tough Oaks then stand me in

no Stead.

Horse. Did your Oaks prevent the Whelp's late Visit?

Lion. That is the Cord, the fure Cord, ever touch'd upon to bend me to my—

Tigress. Security—How else, but by laying your Shoulders to the Burden of foreign Wars, cou'd you have kept the Danger distant from your Home, and preserv'd

the Orthodoxy of your Worship?

Lion. To be fure, your Ladyship wishes I may preserve it long;—so does that other Ladyship, the Bear, whose Worship tallies so well with mine:—Even the pious Otter, to say nothing of the devouter Steed, squares the Worship of his Forest to mine.—Harkee, Lords, and Ladies; I am no longer to be frighten'd by Phantoms and Goblins, nor bubbled by mask'd Allies and Friends—And so—

Horse. Hold, my Lord; you not only expose yourself but me, by such vague unmeaning Speeches. How will my Allies here

Judge of my Understanding and Influence, shou'd I hear the vain Declaration unmov'd?

—Again, I say, urge not the Exertion of that Power, which you know me Master of —(He frowns and stamps at the Lion.

Lion. Enough, enough! I am all Sub-

mission .---

Horse. Lords, and Ladies; you may no longer doubt of the Lord Lion's Aid—I answer for him; and was my trusty Mule here with the Parchment, you shou'd see how readily he wou'd sign. But be under no Concern at the Delay; for e'er Night draws her sable Bed-Curtains, he shall affix his Seal to the projected Treaty.

Lion. Ye Stars, and Moon, is there no

Relief at Hand? (Afide.)

Horse. Ha! what Cry was that?—Was it not the Lowing of a Cow?—

(A Noise without.)

Tigress. And blended with more youth-ful Cries.

Bear. Pray Heav'n! no ill has befallen my precious Cubs!——I order'd their Nurse, the Cow, an old Servant in my Family, to lead them hither, that I may explore their Charms and Beauties, to you, my Allies, who are tied down to the Assertion of their Right to my Forest, on my Demise.

Lion. What Pity that those Charms were not earlier produc'd, that we might all bend

to the happy Sire, who, without doubt, must be the noblest of the Field.

Otter. The ablest, we may be sure, he is.

Bear. Oh! the Cry redoubles, and yet

feems at greater Distance.

Lion. Has none of your younger Hearts the Courage to see the Danger?—Madam, if your Cubs ben't already beyond my Reach, these aged Paws, and this good Heart, shall recover them for you.—(As be goes, meets the Cow in Tears.) Ah! venerable Dame! how have you disposed of your precious Charge?

Bear. My Children, my dear Babes!—
Ah! Nurse! where has thou left my Babes?
Ah! speak not; my fond Heart misgives—

fay, has not the Wolf____

Cow. Ah! Madam! name him not—I always told you what your Confidence in that crafty Beaft wou'd turn to; but you wou'd take Advice but of the Bull, whom that Varlet gain'd to your Undoing.

Bear. Oh! I now fee all the Windings of the false Counseller; and too late repent my consenting to the Exile of the faithful Spaniel.—Yet, Nurse, you say not all I am

to know.

Cow. As you commanded, I was conducting the sweet Babes hither to be presented to this noble Company; and behold as we enter'd the adjoining Thicket, thinking

of no Sort of Danger, we were accosted by one of the Wolf's Domesticks, who kept us in Parly till the Master came up—Oh! then, he and his Servant, a huge Mastiff-Dog, seiz'd each one of the precious Cubs in my Keeping, and hurrying away with them, the Ravisher, the Wolf, bad me tell you, "That you might find your Cubs" where you had lodg'd a Cub of equal or greater Rank, a sew Years ago; and that you must not wonder if he had taken such a bold Step, since without it public Justice was not to be done; nor the Tranguility of the Forest to be restored."

Bear. Ah, the Villain !--- O, how I will

hamper him!

Lion. When your Ladyship can lay Hands upon him. But, if I mistake not, he has fet the Pack before he dealt the Cards.

Horse. I wish he may not have a sure

Game to play.

Bear. I may thank you particularly for it, if he has, that had gain'd all that had Access to me.

Lion. Thus are my Stores lavish'd round the Earth.— (Afide.

Bear. Ah, Palfry! thou hast undone me, when, the better to urge me into the present Alliance, and into a Breach with the Fox and a Coolness upon the Monkey, you induced me to place an implicit Confidence in him

him who now turns the Power I vested him with, on myself.

Horse. The Scheme was eligible and well

laid.

Lion. Such will the Wolf call his Scheme if he succeeds; for Treason has no Alliance with Success.

Otter. There, Lord Lion, you are in the right—as indeed he wou'd in most Things, if left himself.

(Aside.

Bear. You are all, or wou'd be thought my Friends, yet not one of you hurries to to my Aid, or offers Advice.

Horse. Madam, you shall command all the Force of mine and Lord Lion's Forest.

Lion. I may do much for a Lady in Distress; but methinks, I might have been allow'd to answer for myself. __Yet, let me fee, how will the Case stand if I shou'd not. The Wolf secures two Cubs to set one at Liberty—am I fure that he has not acted by the Clues of Justice and Patriotism? If he has, why shou'd I impede the Course of Justice, or obstruct the future Welfare of a Community?—Look ye, Madam, as it does not appear clear to me, that the Wolf may not be able to answer for his Conduct before the Unprejudiced, I am refolved to observe a Neutrality, notwithstanding what my Affociate here may have affured you to the Contrary.-

Horse. How Sir!

Lion. Prance as you may, my doughty Controller; Justice is Justice, and I love it too well to obstruct its Course—and so, Madam, your Well-wisher, in an honest Way.

[Exit.

Bear. This is a Trick 'twixt you, Mr. Palfry, and that Roarer,—but I'll be reveng'd.— (Going.

Tigres. Madam, I conjure you to stay.—
Bear. What, among pretended Friends,
that aid me with Wind only when my All is
at Stake!—I'll try if I can't recover one Friend
worth you all, whom I was weak enough
to abandon for those who plung'd me into
my present Difficulties, and now look coolly on.

[Exit.

Monkey, with whom, if she affociates, we are undone.—Let us follow to interpose.

[Exeunt.

SCENE II.

An old Castle in the Midst of a Forest, a Wesel sitting on the Ruins.

Wesel. What Power can secure me from his Rage,—Whither shall I sly to hide myself from his Vigilance?—Ah! is not that he that rustles thro' yon' Brake?—Oh! Coward that I am, what had I to do with Empire, and Cares, and Dangers its Concommitants? A Heart like mine, was better fitted

fitted for Retirement than the Bustles and Risks of Courts and Forests. But my Aunt wou'd force me from my native refting Place, and oblig'd me to reject proffer'd Honours, fince confer'd on my Coufin, the Boar, whom she wou'd lately have persuaded me to treat ill, for Purposes of her own. Ah! these all are the Consequences of lawless Love !- And I must be made the Sacrifice—to make Way for the Fruits of her cover'd Pleasures, I must intrude upon my Coufin. But see the dire Effects of her self-interested Politicks.—Already has her favourite Counsellor, the Wolf, shiver'd the Props of her big Plan, by fecuring her Cubs; and shou'd he, as 'tis thought he will, fet up the Cub, so long immur'd, she may retire to Solitude; if Lenity touch the Traytor's Heart.—But mayn't the Epithet be harsher than it need? If his Conduct be weigh'd in the Scale of Justice, how will the Beam incline? or if that of my Aunt be thrown into the purifying Fire of Equity, how will it come out?—Ah! he comes, and Rage and Resolution flash from his quick Eye, which already has discover'd me. Yet may I be mistaken, for, as he advances, methinks his Looks foften.

SCENE III.

Enter the Wolf.

Wolf. Poor panting pigmy Elf, descend, and be safe.

Wesel. You'll spare my Life.

Wolf. I will, and your Aunt's too, if the tharpens not, by Resistance, the Edge of Justice.

Wesel. And her Cubs-

Wolf. For whom you were to make Way. They shall live too, tho' as little shou'd they be thy Care as mine, who feek but the future Happiness of my native Forest, more dear to me than Life. - Greater or more powerful, I can't be hereafter than I lately was; yet knowing that no permanent Happiness cou'd attend the Soil of my Birth, without the Change I have now begun, I chose to put all at Hazard by fiezing Opportunity while I might .- But for thee, thou shalt return to thy little Wood in safety, where you and your Coufin, the Boar, may agree your Differences-Perhaps, hereafter, I may advise giving you Aid from our great Forest, shou'd your Cousin, as probably he will, dispute with you the Succession you refign'd to him on a fairer Prospect.—It will be our Interest to support a controverted Title to the Goat's Forest. (Aside.) But Calm and Peace must be first spread o'er home,

home, before we can think of succouring thee. Therefore nestle snugly in thy native Copse, and wait an Opportunity. I'll see thee conducted in Security.

The Wesel descends, and exeunt both.

SCENE IV.

Enter the Monkey, as if in Conversation with the Badger.

Monkey. If the Wolf seeks my Assistance he shall have it most willingly; for tho' I might object to his Gratitude to the Bear, who rais'd, and reposed a Considence in him, yet am I a Friend to the Cause he espouses.——

Badger. The Cause of Innocence and of

Justice____

Monkey. Which I shall ever protect.—You are no Stranger to my Resolves in favour of the young Lion.

Badger. No, my Lord; and the Whelp, if I mistake not, will retaliate the generous

Favour.

Monkey. I believe it; for in my Converse with him, he exceeds all that many-tongu'd

Fame had spoken of him.

Badger. O, my Lord! when you shall know him as well and long as the Talbot, from whom I have his true Character, you'll perceive such a copious Mind, such a Fund of Understanding, so much Goodness, so great Generosity, such Benevolence, and K 2 such

fuch Evenness and Openness of Temper, as

must endear him to you for ever.

Monkey. Already is his Interest as dear to me as my own; but Reynard, on one Side, and my Dam on the other, mean to divert me from my Purpose, but they shan't; yet must I hold it fair with the Fox, and particularly at the Eve of the great Event just machinated by the Wolf .- Are we fure that the deluded Bear won't attempt the Recovery of her Cubs, by the Aid of Reynard, who, however disoblig'd he may have been at her late Conduct, will close with her Offers, and shift to her from us? ___My Friend, you know the Fox; Interest is his Idol; and to secure that, he will break thro' all Ties and Promises. - What a Specimen has he afforded us lately of the true Portraiture of his Ambiguity, in his Conduct towards the generous Whelp! --- What hooping and hallowing was that? (A great Noise without.

Badger. The Noise thickens, and seems

to approach; I'll learn the Occasion.

Goes out, and returns laughing.

Monkey. How now! fome Maiden rayish'd; or Rat hunted for Loss of Bacon.— Badger. A royal Hunt, my Lord—

your Ally-ha, ha!

Monkey. The Fox, is at his old Pranks,

ha, ha! what of him?

Badger. That he has been purfued by all the neighbouring Farmers, their Wives, Sons,

Sons, and Daughters, arm'd with Forks, Spits, Pokers, and Ladles, for Loss of Poulets and Geese, ha, ha! They desire Admittance to your Lorship, to make Com-

plaint.

Monkey. It may not be-The Affair must be hush'd, that Reynard take no Umbrage at our Conduct towards him, here in the North: Step to the Crowd, and fay from me, that I shall fend anon to compensate each for any Damage he may have fuftain'd. (Exit Badger.) How prevalent is Nature in those that don't lay a Restraint upon their Paffions?—Haples Beafts! more wretched than sensual Man, are they who weigh not their Cunduct in Reason's Scale! All will be Confusion, all Injustice, when Reafon directs not the Course.—Reynard, the richest Inhabitant of the Forest, gives a Loose to Nature, and pilfers Poultry from the poorest Hinds. (The Badger returns.) They are contented, I hope?

Badger. They are, my Lord; and bless you for your Bounty.—Your Lordship is

penfive. - tor brawist norm thance !

Monkey. I am, my Friend; and who that is bless'd with the Faculty of cool Reflection can be otherwise? See you not the growing Degeneracy of Beasts, how they ape weak Man in all his Extravagancies and Follies? And what is more piercing still to the generous Breast, the Beasts of highest Ranks.

Ranks, that shou'd set Example to the Rest, are most fenfual and extravagant. Cast round your Thoughts on all the Rulers of the Forest, and find me if you can, a reafonable Beast among them. But so was it not always; yet have we now fuch a weak Generation of r-1 Noodles, one at most excepted, as puts R y to the Blush.

Badger. Of Chiefs, I can't brag much; but of Expectants more may be faid .-

Monkey. Even of these, except the Boar, and Whelp, what can Fame urge in their Favour? See what a Dolt is to succeed the Fox; and how much more promising is the Ass's Heir?

Badg. Yet ample Amends has Dame Nature made in the Palfry's Family, or tell-

tale Fame is a Babbler.

Monkey. There take thy Stand; a firmer you cou'd not have chosen—Ah! my Friend! what Pity it is that Fortune shou'd wear a Bandage o'er her Eyes! ____But I'll remove, or at least attempt it .-

Badger. Ah! my Lord! the beauteous Hind might much forward your Defigns.—

Monkey. Which fhe earnestly wishes to do; nor can I wonder that she yields to the Force of exalted Merit—Yet a little while, and all will do well. Who have we here, Reynard's Counsellor, the Cat.—How fare your Lord, Sir? I hope my best and worthiest

thiest Friend and Ally, is well in Body and Mind? (The Cat comes forward.)

Cat. To your Lordship, he sendeth greeting, wishing for an immediate Conference with you, on Matters of high Importance. As for his bodily Health, he enjoys it perfect, except a Lameness contracted in a late Excursion he made for Pastime.

Monkey. And for Pelf.—(Afide.) Say, Sir, with my best Love, that I shall wait on him incontinently;—I guess the late Convulsion in the Bear's Family to be the Occasion.

Cat. You have guess'd, my good Lord; nor ought fair Opportunity to be lost when it offers.—Already has the Bear been on her Knees to my Master for Succour.—

Monkey. Which 'tis to be hoped he has granted.—Thus by my bending to what I wou'd not have done, I shall fift the Truth

from this cunning Elf. (Afide.)

Cat. Your Lordship's Penetration readily unfolds the knottiest Points; and as you say, so do I think ought my Master to prop up the trembling Bear. For shou'd the bold and crasty Wolf succeed, Peace and Plenty might so o'er-spread that vast northern Forest, that we in the South may hereafter be obliged to bend to its mighty Power.——Such our Politicks, and such our Interest, to prevent Calm and Union in the distant as well as neighbouring Forests.

Monkey.

Monkey. And both wifely o'er-weigh'd my Lord Reynard's Friendship for the Lion's Whelp.—Thus can his late Conduct towards that youthful and useful Ally, be justified by the safe Scales of Conveniency and Self-Interest.

Cat. Some Part of that Conduct was harsher than it need, and against my Advice, as judging it must create a personal Enmity, which might hereafter prove dangerous, shou'd the Whelp ever succeed in his Views on the secluded Forest: I own the Prospect is very distant, yet distant as it may feem at prefent, he may possibly succeed, either by the Fame of his own Virtues, or thro' the Demerit of others: And I am always for guarding against Possibilities; therefore was averse to the pushing the Youth's Resentment beyond all Bounds. But my Reasons were o'er-ruled by my more sanguine Colleagues in Council, and particularly by the Arguments of an inflam'd Levite, who ow'd his high Rank to the Whelp's Sire. Yet, tho' I was averse to Severity. I was no less averse to supporting his Claim, foreseeing, that if he succeeded, the natural Interest of the feeluded Forest wou'd induce him to help paring my Master's Nails .-But see a second Messenger from my Master, to quicken your Lordship's Pace. Monkey. I wait on him. Exeunt.

ACT VI.

SCENE I.

A Grove of Ever-greens, on the Banks of a clear Stream of Water.

Enter the Hind, and the Ewe, from the opposite Sides of the Grove.

Hind. No more, my Dear, shall you wear the Name of Rival, but in its Stead, I will call thee Friend; for such I deem thee, and ever shall, let the dear Youth's Decision be what it may.—

Ewe. Alas! my Friend, a Name I shall be ever vain to bear, the Whelp, as little as thyself, has the Liberty of Choice—Such is his hard Fortune.—

Hind. Ah! name not the blind Deity! Was she not stone-blind, wou'd she have smiled on Demerit, and frown'd on Virtue?

Ewe. And was she not deaf as well as blind, wou'd she not have heard the loud Voice of open-mouth'd Fame, who has been hoarse in our Lover's Praise?

Hind. I heard fay that Love is blind, yet can it be true, fince he has so surely taken his Aim at thy Heart and mine? Hy, ho!
—that Heart which misgives me.—

Ewe. So does mine; and yet it yields not to Suspicion of my Lover's Truth.

L Hind.

Hind. Nor mine; yet is it weigh'd down by Doubt; but not of him that ingroffes it.

Ewe. Of your Brother rather, who oft' fpins his Web too fine—there lye my Hopes, if this fresh Alarm in the Bear's Family don't cause a Change in his Politicks. (Afide.

Hind. Did not the heroick Youth appoint us here? Wherefore then does he delay?— —The Charmer comes—yet am I deceiv'd; 'tis his Confident, the gallant Talbot.

SCENE II.

Enter the Talbot.

Ambo. Where, where, Sir, is thy Friend? Talbot. Ladies -

Ambo. Ah, Sir, dally not with our Fears, but fay is he well?

Talbot. He is-

Ambo. Oh! where?—Why was he not here?

Hind. Well might my Heart weigh more than usual.

Ewe. Now can I see why mine was sunk fo low.

Hind. Reynard, false Reynard, or the Palfry has way-laid the glorious Youth.

(Weeps. Talbot. Lovely Pair! how affecting their Grief; how uncommon their Generofity! (Afide.) Fairest, kindest of your charming Sex, Sex, cease to bewail an imaginary Loss; nor grieve for an Absence, nor blame it, since it is involuntary. Already was the warm Lover, the searless Whelp, on his Way to the Appointment, when the wary Monkey sent to wean him from the Walk at the Risque of his Friendship. By the Messenger he wrote these Words in a Tablet, which he sent as a Present to the hunted Youth,—

"Your Enemies, whom I need not name, got Wind of your Arrival, and have Scouts

" ev'ry Way to mark your Goings; judge of the Danger as I do; and, if you wou'd

" keep me your Friend, stir not from your

"Den, 'till you hear further from me."

Hind. Oh, favage Cruelty! why dost thou

fink into noble Hearts?

Ewe. Call you those Beasts noble, who harbour ignoble Thoughts?—High, as blind Fortune may have plac'd them, yet are they far below the Level of the meanest of the Forest.

Hind. The Generous and Humane, how obscure soe'er their Birth or Condition, rise high, in the Eye of Reason, above the highest in Rank, if they rest not on the Basis of Virtue.—But our Lover, (you see, Sir, we blush not to own the virtuous Flame) the Favourite of Fame; he soars as high in Merit, above most of his Rank, as in Birth, above the low-born Herd.

Ewe. He, the glorious Youth, is born to reclaim and fave, by Precept and Example; nor is Vice and Luxury, so long encourag'd, to be rooted up but by a Head and Heart like his.

Talket. With either of you, fair Excellencies, to aid him in the glorious Work, we might pronounce his Success. What Soil, how rank soever or o'ergrown with Weeds, might not be brought to yield fair Crops under the Inspection of such a Fair?

Hind. Oh! that Sound strikes a Damp

upon my Soul!___

Ewe. So it does on mine.

Hind. Already is the Blood chill'd in all its Vessels—tho' you are my Friend, yet can't I bear that you shou'd be pair'd with the

dear Youth in Prejudice of me.

Ewe. Nor I, that you shou'd be the happy She.—Yet, my Friend, let our Friendship still subsist; nor let us blame either him or ourselves; but as either is bless'd, let the other lay the Fault at Fortune's Door, and recur to Patience.—Pray, Sir, may we not accompany you to the Place of the Whelp's Residence?

Hind. Oh, pray, Sir, oblige us.

Talbot. With Pleasure I shou'd obey, if Danger to the Youth you love, stood not in the way on either Side.—Shou'd you be track'd to his Den, and Harm shou'd ensue, or shou'd the Lord Monkey disrelish the Visit.

Vifit, -yet, Ladies, if you'll come this way, we'll take Council as we walk, and I'll fee what may be done, -for the Ease of the Whelp that must be torn in twain, shou'd you both accost him at a time.

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SCENE III.

A Cottage on the Edge of a Wood, the Floor strew'd with Heads and Limbs of Sheep, Kids, Lambs, and of different Fowls.

Enter the Boar and Badger.

Badger. Such, my Lord, is the Havock which the voracious Couple we faw go hence, have made, to ratify their coming Friendship. Thus have the Bear and Fox feasted in their Treaty-making.

Boar. Such, my Friend, will always be the dire Effects of Insatiety and Ambition.— Ah! my Counsellor! if ever you shou'd see me inclining to either, check and and rouse me from the vicious Lethargy, else I shall

not deem thee my Friend.

Badger. My Lord, had I thought you inclin'd to either, you ne'er had had me your Friend: And as much as your Cause stands in Need of the young Lion's succeeding in his Views on the fecluded Forest, I ne'er had interested myself for him, had I not believ'd

liev'd him form'd by Nature to bless and re-

form the prefent erring Generation.

Boar. Erring indeed, the World is; and who so likely to reform it as a Whelp tutor'd in the School of Adversity?—Tell me, my Friend, for you have seen him since his arrival in this Forest, is not that he who walks pensive before yon' Cave?

Badger. The same; for who but himself cou'd so shine thro' those almost impervious Clouds of Cares and Sorrows that surround him? Except yourself, and your Brother-in-Law the Monkey, has he a ruling Friend here

or elsewhere?

Boar. Must not all the World be in

Friendship with Virtue like his?

Badger. Yes, my Lord, if all the World were virtuous as he is.—Had the present Chiefs of the Forest any the least Acquaintance with Virtue, wou'd that perfect Youth be hunted as he is? Even now is he surrounded with Danger on every Side.—The Palfry, and his Mule, the Bear, and even the Fox.——

Boar. Ah! lengthen not the List of the Enemies to Virtue, which, I trust, will find Safety in the Monkey's Vigilance and mine.

—But how relishes the As the Arrival of the afflicted Youth in these Parts, or the Report of his Affiancing with the sleecy Ewe?

Badger. As the Palfry wou'd his matching with the lovely Hind.—The Ass has long

had the wide Forest he was elected to, in view for his favourite Colt, and thought that matching with the Ewe wou'd best secure his Success.—

Boar. Or I am mistaken in the hunted Youth, or he has no View to that Succession.—A much greater Prize he aims at; and tho' the Toil and Hazard be greater, so will the Glory too, of restoring the golden Age to the secluded Forest.—

Badger. And he, if any, is capable of working the defirable Change; for, my Lord, if the Source be clear, so will the Stream.—Yet see you muddy Sources how

they embrace

Boar. The Bear and Fox.—Already then can I discern the Wolf's Scheme abortive. In taking Reynard to her Aid, she must recover her Cubs.—

Badger. And Power too; yet these frequent Convulsions pry upon the Vitals, and

enfeeble them.

Boar. While yet Opportunity offers let it be improv'd; if the Wolf shou'd have fail'd, yet may the Seed of Discord be so scatter'd in the Bear's Forest, on this Event, as to weaken her Efforts.—Let us take Counsel of the first Mover of all our Schemes.

Badger. Already is he in view to our wish.

SCENE IV.

Enter the Monkey.

Monk. What a Scene of Horror is here, my Friends? But such it must ever be where the Bear and Fox bear Sway.—Oh! you that direct the Actions of ruling Beasts, point mine to Justice,—

Badger. And to Generofity, my Lord.

See you majestic Youth,—

Monk. How unlike that Pair who hug each other as they trudge along.—But tho' the Bear has recover'd her Cubs, and, for the present, secur'd her Power, my Measures yet shall take her and her new Ally, Reynard, down.—Ungrateful Reynard! who shifts and varies with the Wind.—

Badger. I think not, my Lord, he is ever

steady to his own Interest.

Monk. And cover'd with foul Stains all o'er; but by none is he so disfigur'd as by his late Treatment of you pensive Youth.

Boar. Who yet may be in Plight to re-

taliate.

Monk. Or he shall, or he and I shall sink together.—Yet awhile must I postpone the final Execution of my big Plan. The generous Whelp, however, shall find shelter in this Clime, Spite of his Enemies; and anon shall find a Bride suited to his Birth.

I'll bear him up, by the Aids of Art and Address, against the Torrent of his Foes, till the old Goat be out of our way; but then, I will openly add my whole Strength to the Engine of my Brain.—The better to execute this Plan, you and I, Brother, must incline to Peace.—

Boar. Such was the Counsel of my Con-

Monk. Who is deeply skill'd in Mysteries of State.

Badger. Or she had not been so lov'd by,

and like, your Lordship.

Monk. Yet is she not dearer to me or more like than the Hind.—But see her Suitor sees me, and moves this way: You'll both retire that I may the better explore the Recesses of his Brain and Heart. (Exeunt the Boar and Badger) Well may that noble Air and Symmetry of Parts, that meaning Aspect, win my Sister and the Ewe.—How gracefully he moves,—and how visible the sudden generous Transition in his virtuous Mind, which shudders at the horrid Scene in view! (Enters the Y. Lion) You are thoughtful, my young Lord, nor can be otherwise in your Station; but great Minds soar high above—

Y. Lion. Personalities; 'tistrue, my Lord,
—a Mind, well poiz'd, finks not to despair,
but bears with Patience, and gloriously struggles with Afflictions: Yet that very Mind,

great in o'erlooking its own immediate Sufferings, wou'd, in my Opinion, cease to be great, shou'd it calmly view the Calamities of others.—What Mind can behold, unshaken, the Scene before us?

Monk. You are yet unskill'd, my Friend, in the Wiles and Urgencies of supream

Power.

Y. Lion. And so for ever wish to be, if it needs must urge the Possessor to Acts of Cruelty and Injuctice.—Ah! my Lord, measure by thy self, and say, how much more refin'd the Joys that result from communicating happiness to others.—But these are Joys unselt by the Authors of this Carnage.

Monk. Yet may it be the Work of Ne-

ceffity.

rather, which hurry away to the Commissions of all Sorts of Wrongs, him who lays not an early Restraint upon them.—But, my Lord, wherefore do I attempt pencilling out the Miseries resulting from uncontroul'd Passions before you, that are distinguish'd beyond all the Chiefs of the Forest, for subjecting them to Reason? Let me rather to the Purport of my Visit, which was to return you Thanks for your generous Care of my Sasety, and to know from you what Decision I am to make.—My Lord, the beateous Hind is lov'd as soon as known.—

Monk.

Monk. Yet, my Friend, for such you shall ever be, you may not decide in her Favour at present. Your Interest and mine will have it otherwise. The sleecy Ewe better answers, at this time, the Ends in view. Had the Wolf succeeded, and the old Goat been on his long Journey, I wou'd have born down, by my Authority, all Opposition to the Alliance we both desire. But in the present State of Affairs, we must bend to Necessity, and temporize.—A general pacifick Meeting of the different Confederates is to be held anon, at which you will do well to assist in order to be known; mean while I'll give Orders for your Nuptials.

Y. Lian. Is not Reynard to be of the

Number?

Monk. He is.

Y. Lion. Enough, my Lord, to obstruct my Appearance there.—My honest Heart forbids an Interview with one so faithless and unhospitable.

Monk. Be it as you will; yet remember that, in good Policy, Resentments are not

always to be long liv'd.

Y. Lion. My Lord, I shall never forget

that I ought to forgive; but-

Monk. We will further fift the Subject as we walk, at present we are disturb'd.

[Exunt.

SCENE IV.

Enter the Bear and the Wolf as in difcourse.

Wolf. Such is a Proof of your Ladyship's Discernment. What else but your Service cou'd your faithful Counsellor have in View? Already was I at the Summit of all subordinate Greatness; nor cou'd I aspire to greater Power than you vested me with: But I judg'd it for your Interest, in so critical a Crisis, to sound the Public, and put Particulars to trial; and how so well cou'd that be done, as by the sudden Seizure of your Cubs?

Rear. I was alarm'd at first, not differning the Depth or Refinement of your Policy, but am now so well pleas'd with this new Proof of your Faith and Skill, that you have

fecur'd me your Friend for ever.

Wolf. And for ever am I secur'd in the Chains of Zeal and Duty. (Kneeling.) Such will always be the Success of Deceit, when well cover'd with fair Intention. Deeper yet, and better laid, shall be my suture Schemes in favour of the Injur'd. (Aside.) Madam, or my Ears beguile me, or Shouts have reach'd them that denote the Assembling of the Chiefs.—Your Presence will be immediately necessary.

Bear.

Bear. I go; yet tell me, if Report say true concerning the Whelp's Nuptials with the Ewe?

Wolf. It does. Already has the Monkey affented.

Bear. I shall be teaz'd to thwart the errant Youth in his Designs, and force him from these northern Climes.

Wolf. And owe you not more to Justice, to Compassion, to your own Honour, than to cool Friendship, such as you told me, was shewn you when you lately thought yourself in Extremity? Besides, Madam, wou'd you copy the Ungenerosity of the Whelp's late unhospitable Host? Wou'd you, as Reynard, six an indelible Stain on your Fame?

Bear. Never—you shall further counsel me in our Way. [Exeunt.

SCENE V.

A Lawn in a Wood, at the Edge of which the Fox, and the Cat, appear in close Conference.

Fox. To be thus foil'd by a Stripling; and at my own Weapons too! shameful!

Cat. Ay, my Lord, to be out-done in Art and Address, the Inheritances of your House.

Fax. Was it not enough that he lately brav'd me at my own Threshold, and forc'd me to use him ill; but he must gain my Allies to his Cause, and Oh! poignant Reflection! he must gain too the fleecy Ewe, the lovelieft and richeft of the Forest fair! -And was all this big Scene acted, my Counfellor, unknown to thee? Ah! wherefore haft thou fuch Stores to distribute, yet fail in Intelligence.

Cat. Wherefore has the Palfry, more interested than you, wasted so much greater Stores, yet was not able to trace even his Steps hither, much less cou'd he explore the Place of his Abode, or the Mysteries of

his Negotiations.

Fox. Already fo mysterious! so young, yet to confummate in Policy! What may I not fear when he grows up to Ripenels of Years, and is matur'd by Business and Experience?

Cat. What indeed, or even now.

For fee where he bends his Steps.

Fox. Ha! Death to my Hopes! He comes forward—Ah! that refenting Look pierces to the Quick.—Let us retire.

Cat. For the World, my Lord, you may not publish so great a Weakness of Mind.

But 'tis now too late.

Enter the Young Lion, who passes on, looking sternly at the Fox, as he goes by him.

Fox. Ah! faw you not, how already the

Stripling lords it o'er me?

Cat. Such will it ever be with great untainted Minds.—(Afide.) These shouts proclaim the Election over; so may you join the Chiess assembled to put a temporary End to these northern Feuds.

[Execunt.]

FINIS.



Entrative Lang Lion, subspecies up, being

Har Ahl faw you not, how cheady the Sampling lords it our me ? The same sound as

Car. Such will as ever be with shat and tained Minds. — (Apale.) These Stones proclaim the Heeling over 3 to may you join the Chiefs aftended to rut a temporary End to the following that

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